

ILLUSTRATED
DELHI GUIDE

(Fully Illustrated with Photos & Map)

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Published by
LAL CHAND & SONS

PHOTOGRAPHERS & PUBLISHERS

119, DARIBA KALAN, DELHI.

Price Rs. 3.00 —

PREFACE

Delhi the capital city of India, has its own position in the history of the world. In this illustrated guide book we have dealt also with a brief history of the great Moghuls as it clearly reflects the great buildings and monuments of the city—Red Fort, Humayun's Tomb. The world famous perfect Tower Kutub Minar, New Delhi and old and new Historical buildings. We are much grateful to many persons, who have helped us in the completion of the book.

Attempt has been made in this book to give enough information for the tourist. But no claim to the finality can be laid. Suggestions to its improvement will be much appreciated.

PUBLISHERS

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DELHI

INTRODUCTION

DELHI, the capital of the Republic of Indian Union possess the most central and geographical position due to close up situation from all important parts and cities of the country. The city is situated on the western bank of the river Jumna and the other side is protected by the ridge. Thus it holds an unrivalled strategic location in the country. Delhi had been the capital since long of several rulers due to its central and strategic situation. All the rulers preferred it to be the capital and so also the British in 1911 decided to make Delhi the capital instead of Calcutta which was formerly the capital. Delhi is the most important railway centre, being the head-quarter of the Northern Zone of Indian railways and is excellently served by all other zones. Delhi enjoys the benefit of two modern airports of Palam and Safdarjung which connect it with important centres of the World as well as of India.

Due to be the capital Delhi has become an international politics centre. All the embassies and High Commissions offices are located in New Delhi. It has a population of about 18 lacs according to 1951 census while in 1941 it was only about 9 lacs. The enlargement in population is greatly due to the partition of India in 1947. Delhi is situated in latitude 28°36' North and 77°13' East. With the formation of Municipal Corporation with effect from 7th April 1958. Delhi is under the unified

civic administration having jurisdiction over the statutory corporation dealing with electricity, water transport, sanitation, education, taxation, etc. covering both rural and urban areas of 568 sq. miles leaving Delhi Cantonment and New Delhi—an area of 10 sq. miles only.

The climate of Delhi is healthy, having three major seasons—winter, summer and rainy. The winter season lasts from November to March. The summer season from April to June and the rainy season from July to September.

Delhi is famous for its Handicrafts and Industries. There are cotton mills, biscuit factories, flour mills, iron foundries and cycle industries. Delhi has been greatly effected in industries after the partition. There are many cottage industries, such as brass carving, embroidery, jewellery bags, ivory, stationery, etc. Delhi's gold and silver ornaments and jewellery, which are famous throughout the world can be seen in the biggest and the the richest street of old Delhi called Chandni Chowk—'The Silver Street.

DELHI THROUGH THE AGES

There are no records of early history of Delhi prior to the Muslim conquests of 1613 A.D., even then it is a fact that the history of Delhi begins from the time of the Pandvas. Udhishtra founded a beautiful city over a barren land and named it Indraprastha for it was as beautiful as the abode of the king of gods "INDRA" where now Old Fort stands.

Anangpal who ruled from 663 A.D. to 681 A.D. reconstructed Delhi and Anangpal II made Delhi his full-fledged capital in 1052 A.D. The Lal Kot and Inscriptions on Iron Pillar are the monuments of his time. The other Hindu fort of Rai Pithora built by Prithvi Raj Chauhan was built in near about 1180 A.D.

The event of 12th century saw the replacement of the Hindu rule by the muslim rule. In 1250 A.D. Qutub-ud-Din proclaimed himself to be the first emperor of the Slave dynasty who built several mosques with the materials and in places of Hindu temples. Khilji dynasty succeeded the Slave dynasty in 1290 A.D. Jalal-ud-Din Khilji was its founder and was assassinated by his own nephew Ala-ud-Din Khilji who proved to be a successful and powerful ruler. He built Ala-ud Din Darwaza near Qutub Minar. The uncompleted Ali Minar which intended to be bigger than Qutub Minar, is also his great work which could not be completed due to his death. After Khilji dynasty Tughlaks (1320—1412), Sayeds (1414—1451), and Lodies (1451—1526) ruled Delhi leaving monuments such as Tughlak Fort, Lodi Tomb and gardens and Feroz Shah Kotla in which the great Ashoka Pillar stands.

Then came Mughals. Bahar, the first of the Mughal emperors, left little mark on Delhi. His successor, Humayun, was responsible for Purana Qila, the 11th Capital, the 9th and 10th being Khizrabad and Mubarakabad, the Saiyed creations, of which little or nothing

exists. Sher Shah Suri, who ousted Humayun from Delhi for some years was also to a great extent responsible for Purana Qila.

The Mughal emperors, Akbar and Shahjahan chose for the most part of their building talents, Agra and elsewhere rather in Delhi ; but it is Shahjahan that we owe the Red Fort. This walled city, which must have been one of the most impressive exteriors in the world, was built by Shahjahan in 1639 and was called Shah-jahanabad, Aurangzeb, Shahjahan's successor, was a sort of Mughal twilight and on a rapid sweep there is little to catch the eye until we come to New Delhi of Lutyens and Baker.

Delhi has often been captured. It was sacked by Taimur, the Mughal, in 1288 ¹³⁵¹ by Nadir Shah the Persian, in 1739 ; and by Ahmed Shah Durrani, the Afghan, in 1756. In 1771, the Maratha Chief, Madho Rao Scindia, captured Delhi and the Marathas held it till 1803, when General Lake defeated Louis Bourquien, commanding troops of Daulat Rao, gaining possession of Delhi and of the family and person of the King Shah Alam. In October 1804, Delhi was besieged by the Maratha Jaswant Rao Holkar, but was successfully defended by Colonel William Burn. From that time till 1857, the old Capital of India remained in the possession of the British. The Last King Bahadur Shah succeeded in 1837, and was about 80 years old when the Mutiny broke out and with his death at Rangoon, in 1862, the Mughal dynasty disappeared.

Delhi, which since the year 1193 A.D., has been ruled by two queens and some seventy kings now has its first republican regime—thanks to that great leader and Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, Fifty years ago, Delhi's population was scarcely two hundred thousand. It was about eight times that number which acclaimed the installation of their first President of the Republic of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad on January 26, 1950.

“RED FORT”

LAL QILA

This massive fort is the most magnificent of all Indian royal palaces. It is a red sandstone building with mighty walls surmounted by fine towers. This fort was built by the most famous Mughal Emperor Shah Jehan on the right bank of river Jumna, on the eastern side of the city and near Chandni Chowk.

Shah Jehan, after reigning at Agra for 11 years decided to transfer his capital again to Delhi owing to the lack of space, narrow streets. Excessive heat and unlevelled ground there. The foundation stone of the fort was laid in 1639 A.D. and it was completed after 9 years and 3 months at an estimated cost of 9 crores of rupees. The Chief Superintendent of the work under whose supervision the fort and its buildings were completed, was the renowned architect Mukrammat Khan.

The fort is an irregular octagonal in plan, with its two long sides on the east and west and six smaller ones on the north and south. Its circumference is about one and a half miles, with length from north to south 3200 feet and breadth from east to west 1800 feet. On the river front the walls are 90 feet in height while on the land side they are 75 feet above the ground level. The ditch around it is 75 feet wide and 30 feet deep, which was filled with water during the war time.

After completion of the fort the Emperor Shah Jehan entered it with a great gorgeous retinue. Prince Dara scattered Jewels, gold and silver coins over his father's head till he reached the inner gate. All the Palace buildings

were already decorated. The floors were covered with magnificent carpets and ceilings, walls and colonades, were wrapped with fine brocade, silk and velvet. A gorgeous *Shamiyana*, costing one lakh of rupees was supported by 3000 strong *Jarrasha*. The Emperor gave alms with open heart. Princes, ladies of the *Harem*, Ministers and others gained precious gifts and big titles, and Mukrammat Khan received the high rank of *Panch Hazari*.

Red Fort is indeed a very plain and unassuming name, but in its good old days of departed glory it bore great names, Shah Jehan and Aurangzeb called it *Qila-e-Mubarak* or the fortunate citadel. In the time of Akbar Shah II and Bahadur Shah it was named as '*Qila-e-Mullah*' or the fort of exalted dignity.

No one can describe the grandeur of the fort during the days of Mughals as after that it has undergone many vicissitudes. In 1719, the fort and its building were greatly damaged by earthquake shocks ; in 1739 Nadir Shah carried away the famous Peacock Throne and the Palace Treasure to Persia ; in 1759 serious havoc was wrought by Maratha and Jat assaults ; in 1798 dreadful Robilla, named as Gulam Qader set fire to the fort and withdrew ; finally after the Mutiny of 1857 many gardens and buildings of fort were demolished. Though the fort has greatly been reduced in size and splendour it is worth careful visit as it still contains many interesting sites.

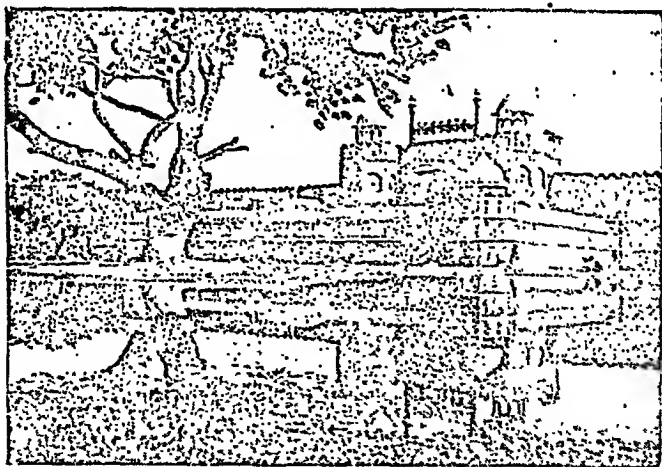
Many historical events occurred in this Fort. Three eventful courts were constituted in it, the first case was of the last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah in 1858, the second was of the heroes of the Indian National Army and the third was of assassin of Mahatma Gandhi. The long

felt desire of the Indians was fulfilled on the 15th August, 1947, when the National Tricolor was unfurled by the Prime Minister. Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on the Fort, and since then every year on this day the Tri-colour is unfurled by the Prime Minister.

The Fort has two main entrances named as Lahore Gate and Delhi Gate. The Lahore Gate is in its western wall and the Delhi Gate is in its southern wall. Besides these there are three gates and two windows more, but of little importance. (Delhi Gate is now closed to the general public).

Lahore Gate—The main entrance

This most important gate faces Chandni Chowk the famous thoroughfare of the city. In the Mughal days



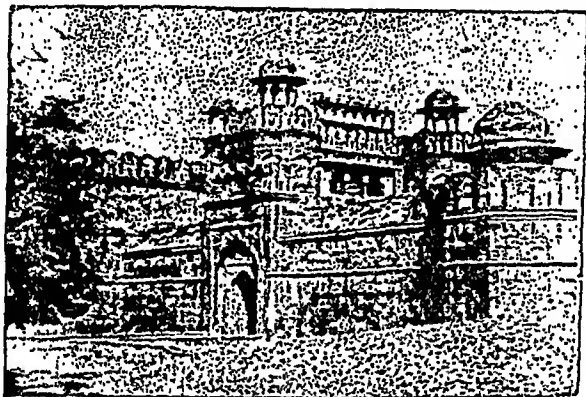
Lahore Gate

there used to be held a festival known as *Meena Bazar* before this gate. The entrance arch is flanked by crowned towers, while between these is a screen of *chhatris*, crowned by seven marble domes and terminated by

tapering minarets. Emperor Aurangzeb erected barbaricans as an additional protection to the Fort. When Shah Jehan came to know of this, he wrote him regarding these barbaricans that : "You have made the Fort a bride, and set a veil before her face."

Delhi Gate

As the face of this Gate is towards old Delhi it is



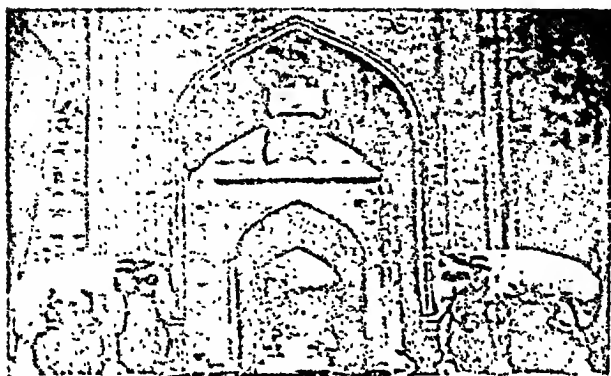
Delhi Gate

famous by the name of Delhi Gate. Its construction is similar in design to that of Lahore Gate.

Elephant Gate

On the second entrance of Delhi Gate there stand two splendid Black Elephants of probably actual size on each side which are of much interest. Originally here were the figures of two Rajput heroes, Jaimal and Fattah, riding on two elephants which were destroyed by Emperor Aurangzeb. In 1856 A.D. 125 pieces of these were found underground. After combination of which one elephant was formed. Later on two elephants of the same

style were set up by the order of Lord Curzon in 1903 and



Elephant Gate

these pieces were placed in the museum (Mumtaz Mahal).
Chhatta Chowk

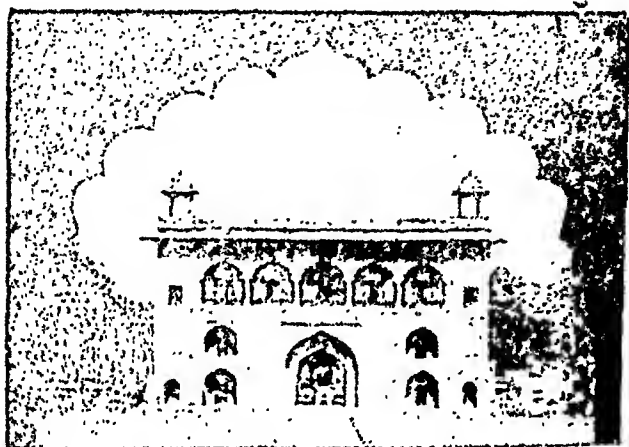
Passing through the Lahore Gate one will find a vaulted hall measuring 268 feet in length and 27 feet in width. On both sides of the roadway, there are 36 shops in two storeys. It is said that it was the design chosen by Shah Jehan himself.

In the open courtyard (2,000 sq. feet square), which is in front of the Chhatta Chowk, there was a beautiful tank in the centre, with a strong balcony at its four sides. It is said that from this courtyard up to the Delhi Gate there was a market for officers of low rank. Now one finds here only a circular grassy round.

Naubat Khana

After Passing by the grassy round one finds himself beneath a two-storeyed building. It is about 99 feet long and 68 feet wide. Five times a day the Royal Band used to play in this lofty hall ; on Sunday, "Sacred day to the Sun" and Saturday (the day of the week on which the king was born) the music was kept up the whole day in

Mughal days. Through the entrance, none could pass mounted except Princes of the Royal Blood. The visitors

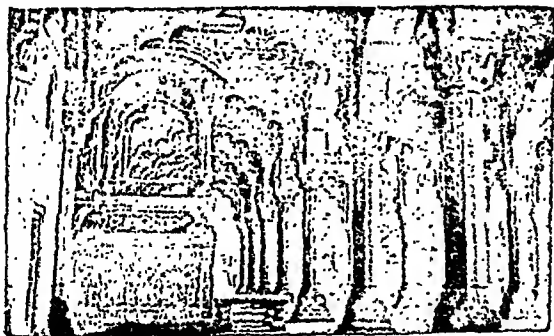


Naubat Khana

have to pass through this entrance in order to see the palaces of the Fort.

[*Diwan-i-Am*

This red sand-stone building stands on a plinth of stone 4 feet high. Its original courtyard was 500 feet



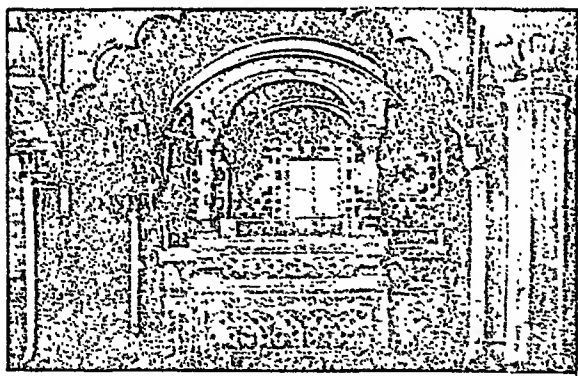
Diwan-i-Am

long and 300 feet wide. It is enclosed by arcaded cloisters, which were brilliantly gilded and brightly decorated with flowers. The hall was well decorated with historical pictures. A beautiful golden railing was fixed around this building. In front of the Emperor's seat was hung a *Shamiyana* with a border of pearls on its four sides and golden embroidery work set with jewels in the centre.

Qursi, the Emperor's Seat

In the centre of the front wall inside the Diwan-i-Am, 10 feet high from the ground is a marble recess. On its front wall is the mosaic work of Austin de Bordeaux, a French artist of genius, representing beautiful birds, flowers and fruits in the most natural manner. At the time of the Mutiny in 1857 a good many of these jewels and stones were picked out.

Below the throne is a marble dais measuring some 7 feet by 3-feet, standing on which the *Wazir* told the



Qursi, the Emperor's Seat

foreign news and presented the applications to the Emperor. In front of the throne of *Wazir* was the space reserved for other *Rajas*, *Omrahs* and Ambassadors. The

outer platform know as *Gulla Bari* was reserved for the minor officials and the public.

Daily in the morning, at the presence of the Emperor the Royal Darbar was held here. First of all the royal armoured horses passed away before the Emperor. Then the elephants decorated with brocade and silver bells, hanging on both sides of their backs in silver chains, seemed to be very charming. After that different kinds of hunting animals and birds were presented to the Emperor. After inspecting the army and other things, the Emperor heard the applications and did justice before the applicant and the defaulter.

Lal Pardah

To the left of the Dewan-i-Am was a gateway called the *Lal Pardah*, because a red curtain hung there. It was a great privilege to enter this gate. Only the Emperor's special favourites did so and they were called *Lal Pardaris*.

Rang Mahal

It is so called from the coloured decoration with



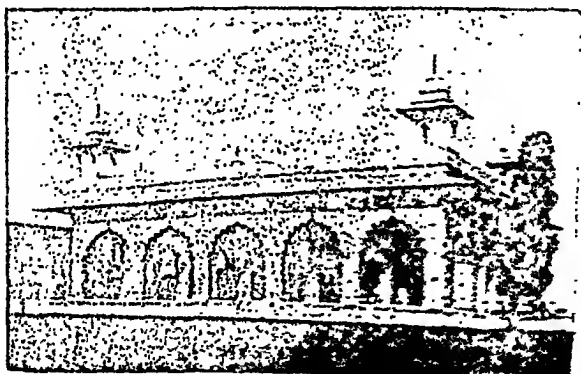
Rang Mahal's Lotus

which it was formerly adorned. The building measres

153½ feet 69½ feet and its ceiling is decorated with flowers. The original ceiling was of silver and ornamented with golden flowers but in the reign of Farrukhshayar it was taken off and melted down. In the back wall of this building which is towards the river there are five beautiful screened windows from where Begums and princesses watched the elephant and wild-beast fights, which were held on the sandy ground. In the centre of the Rang Mahal is tank in which there is a beautiful lotus flower like a cusp of the marble. The sheets of water rising from the edges of the cusp, the waving of the plants and flowers under the dancing water would be nothing less than a scene of magic. It is said that the roof of the fountain was of glass and the reflection of the fountain seemed to be very beautiful. Outside Rang Mahal is a *kund* of stone, in which the water of this tank fell. It is five yards square and 1½ yards deep.

Diwan-i Khas

It is a magnificent marble pavilion standing on a 4½ feet high plinth. The hall is 90 feet by 67 feet and



Diwan-i Khas

its ceiling is supported by ~~many~~ two richly ~~decorated~~

pillars, inlaid with precious gems. Its original ceiling was of silver, valued at 29 lakhs of rupees, which was looted by Jats in 1779 A.D. Over an arch in the central hall the famous inscription in Persian letters runs as follows :—

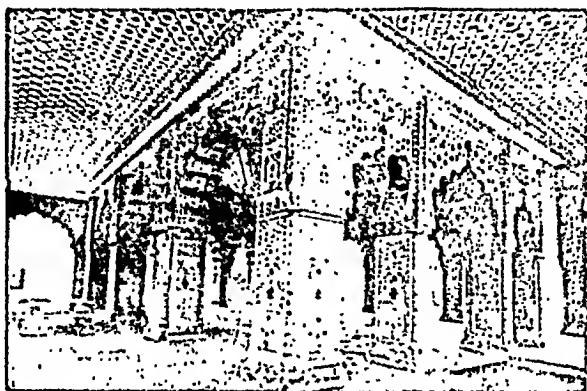
“If there be a paradise on the earth,
It is this, it is this, it is this !”

It is an admitted fact that in those days this palace would not be less than heaven. The white marble dais, which formly stood in this central chamber, is said to have supported the famous *Takht-e-Taus* of Shah Jehan. This haven like Peacock Throne was completed in 7 years at a cost of 9 crores of rupees. The throne itself was 5 feet by 4 feet and was built of gold weighing 1 lakh Tolas. Its upper portion was inlaid with diamonds, rubbies, emeralds, sapphires and other valuables gems and the lower one was of gold, set with topazes. On an enamelled tree one wonderful peacock, adorned with bright gems, was constructed. The ceiling of the throne was also set with diamonds and with a border of glorious pearls. Some fancy verses were written in it with green enamel. The throne was supported by twelve emerald-coloured stones and to ascend the throne a beautiful silver-made staircase was prepared. It is this wonderful throne which was carried off to Persia by Nadir Shah in 1739 and there it was melted down.

It was here, where the Emperor used to retire after his morning Darbar in Diwan-i-Am, for confidential discussions with the privileged few.

Many political events occurred in the Diwan-i-Khas and it seems that this building was built to witness many colourful scenes and tragedies. It was here that the splendid Darbar of the Emperor Shah Jehan was held ; it

was here that the Doctor of East India Company got 37 villages and the order of free custom on the company's goods as a reward for the successful treatment of the



Diwan-i-Khas

Emperor : it was here that Aurangzeb murdered his two brothers Dara and Murad ; it was here that Nadir Shah restrained Mohammed Shah and robbed off from him the famous diamond Kohi-i-noor, the Peacock Throne and the State treasure ; it was here that Ghulam Qadir struck out Emperor Shah Alam's eyes and dashed his son to pieces ; it was here that Mahadeji Scindia got the Cow safety Order and other high titles from Shah Alam as a reward for bringing Ghulam Qadir as a prisoner : it was here that Shah Alam received his rescuer Lord Lake ; it was here that the old Emperor Bahadur Shah was tried. In 1911 Emperor George V also held a Darbar in Diwan-i-Khas. In fact this building is bound up with innumerable historical events.

Khas Mahal

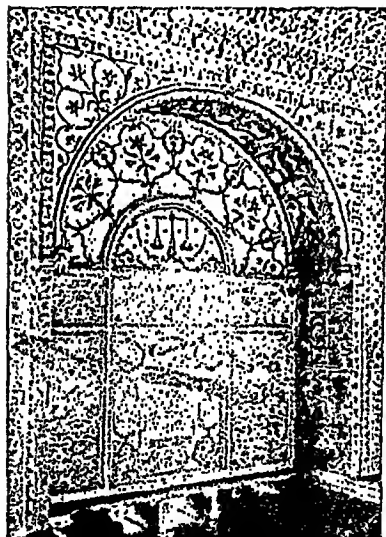
On the northern side of Diwan-i-Khas is the set of

three marble apartments, communicating with one another, *Tashbi-Khana* or the house of worship, *Khawab Gah* or the bed chamber. and *Baithak* or the conversation houses.

Nahar-i-Bahisht or Stream of Paradise, which runs amidst these palaces dividing these in two equal parts. The magnificence of these palaces in the Mughal days is indescribable, when even now, without any decoration they seem to be so beautiful.

Scale of Justice

In the middle of *Tashbi-Khana* and *Khawab Gah* is



the Scale of Justice with moon and stars inlaid in gold over the beautiful carved marble screen. The Emperor made it in order to show that his Justice was weighed like a scale. Here is the most highly ornamented screen and nothing can exceed the general poetry of the design. It is said that outside the *Khawab-Gah* a curtain was hung and a rhapsodist relate the tales in a loud voice as

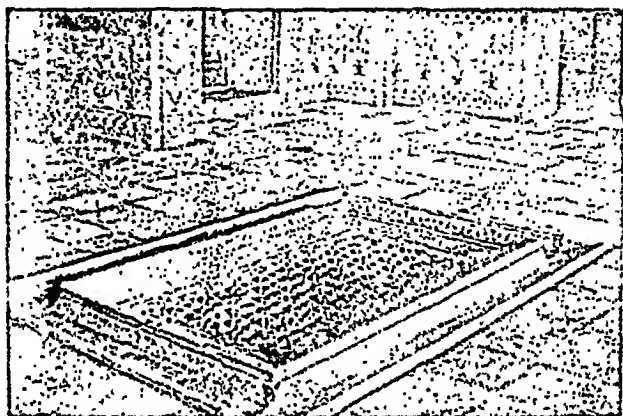
Scale of Justice

lull to sleep for the Emperor.

Hammam or Royal Bath

Near the *Diwan-i-Khas* are the Hammams, the bath rooms for the Royal family. There are three main

apartments divided by passages. The first room facing the river was the dressing room and perfumed fountains were played here day and night. The second apartment has central basin for hot and cold baths as desired. There



Hammam or Royal Bath

was a silver jet in the centre of the tank which was perfumed with rose water. The windows of these rooms were fitted with dark green coloured glasses. The third apartment was used for the hot baths only. Water was heated with the heating apparatus which is built in the west wall and 120 maunds of fire-wood was required for its heating. All these appartments were beautifully parted with marble and inlaid with precious stones.

Samman Burj

In the east of Khwab-Gah is a tower, crowned by an octagonal dome. Its cupola now covered with lime



Samman Burj

plaster was once cased with golden polished copper. In the Mughal times here the Emperor came daily at the dawn to salute the rising sun and in turn received the salutation of his subjects. This custom was performed regularly without fail even if the Emperor fell ill. In 1911, their Imperial Majesties, King George V and Queen Marry, also appeared from the balcony of Samman Burj to have the salu-

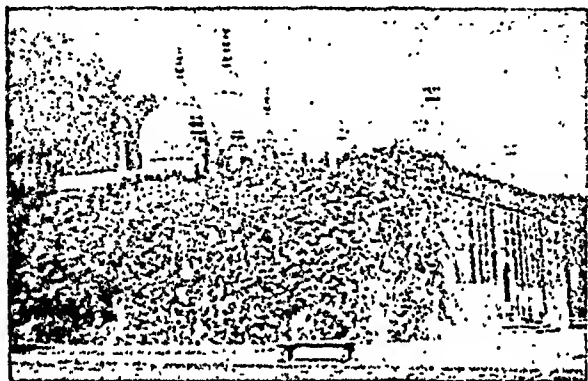
tation of the waiting crowd gathered on the ground between the Fort and river Junina.



Interior Samman Burj

Moti Masjid on Pearl Mosque

On the northern side of Hammam is the Moti Masjid, built in 1662 by Aurangzeb, for the Royal family, at a cost of 1 lakh and 60 thousand rupees. The mosque is built of white marble on a plinth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of height measuring some 40 feet by 30 feet and 20 feet high. Its



Moti Masjid

entrance is made of thoroughly brass small gate of handsome design. The original domes of the mosque were made of heavily gilded copper which were destroyed during the mutiny and later on these marble domes were added.

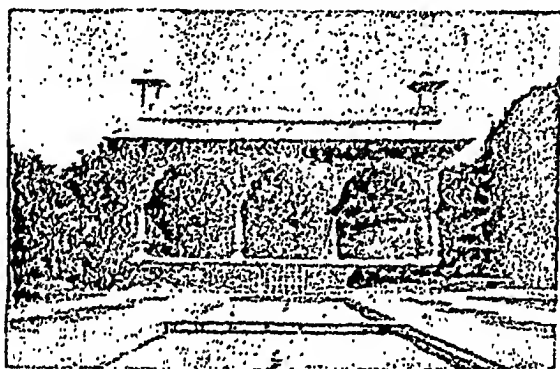
Hayaat Baksh Garden

This was the excellent garden which used to display of its beautiful flower beds of various green plants and innumerable fountains in its glorious days. Now only a half of the original garden area exists as half of its western portion has now been occupied by the military barracks. In the centre of the garden was the tank which was decorated with 49 silver Jets and besides these there were

112 silver Jets more which played round it. On four sides of the tank there were 6 yards broad channels with 30 playing fountains in each.

Sawan and Bhadon

In Hayaat Baksh Garden there are two water pavilions, known as 'Sawan' and 'Bhadon'. The Sawan is situated to the north and is named after the first month of the rainy season. The Bhadon to the south of the



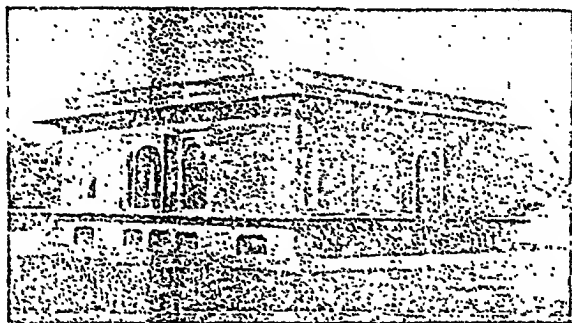
Sawan

garden is named after the second month of the rainy season. In the walls of these pavilions there are tanks. Through the water-ways water was constantly bursting forth gracefully and looking as the rain fell in the first and second months of the rainy season. In the niches, flower vases were placed during the day lighted-tapers at night which appeared like twinkling stars.

Zafar Mahal or Jal Mahal

Between the Sawan and Bhadon a red sand-stone pavilion lies in the centre of the main tank. It was built by the last Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah, and

he named it after his poetical name 'Zafar'. Towards the east of this building was a wooden bridge as its



Zafar Mahal or Jal Mahal

entrance which has disappeared.

Shah Burj or King's Tower

This building is situated at the eastern corner of the fort and is 63 feet by 32 feet. Here the Emperor had secret talks with his Ministers. The centre of its northern wall is occupied by a marble water case which slopes into a 'scolloped' marble basin. Formerly it was crowned by a domed cupola.



Shah Burj or King's Tower

Hira Mahal

The small white marble building is situated opposite to Zafar Mahal: It measures $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $19\frac{1}{2}$ feet and has three open arches on each side. It was built in 1842 by the last Mughal Emperor, Bahadur Shah, in order to enjoy the river scene from this place.

Nahr-i-Bahisht

Originally, this canal was brought by Feroz Shah, in 1291, from the river Jumna near Khizrabad, a distance of 50 miles and the Emperor Shah Jehan re-started it. It is said that the Emperor had ordered for putting some beautiful fishes into it with gold wings on their heads. It fed the palaces with many streams which filled their tank and played their fountains.

Mumtaj Mahal

In its days of glory it was one of the apartment for the Royal Princesses and was called as '*Chhota*' Rang Mahal. After the Mutiny it was used as a military prison and sargient's mess and owing to those reasons its original appearance has been changed. At present it is being used as the Archaeological Museum.

Museums

There are two museums in the Fort. The Indian war memorial museum, which is at the eastern side of the Chatta Chowk, was set up after the war of 1914-18 and contains stamps, photos, coins and armoury and war material. It is on the second storey of Naubat-Khana.

Delhi museum stands on the south of Rang Mahal, where there was Mumtaz Mahal in the Mughal days. Here specimens of old manuscripts, pictures, dresses, swords, etc., of the Mughal times are exhibited.

Salim Garh

Between the Fort and the river is a citadel, known as Salim Garh which was built in 1546 by Salim Shah, son and successor of Sher Shah Suri. When Emperor Humayun again returned to Delhi, he changed its name as Nahar Garh as he did not want to let remain his enemy's name any more. Jahangir in 1626, connected this stronghold by means of a bridge. During Mughal days Salim Garh served the purpose of a State prison. Aurangzeb kept his brothers Dara Shikoh and Murad here in prison. It was here that Emperor Shah Alam was imprisoned, after being blinded by Gulam Qadir. The citadel which once had a great splendour seems today in a very poor condition.

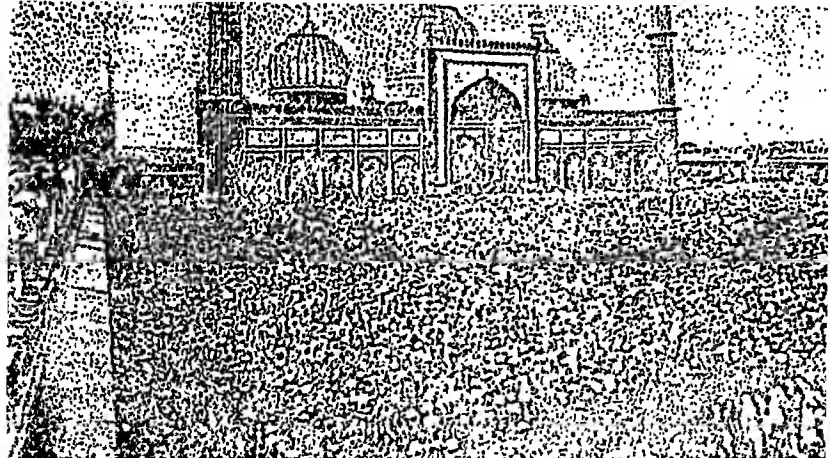
Entrance and Time to the Red Fort

The Fort remains open from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

A fee of 20 P. is charged for an adult and children below the age of 15 are allowed free of charge. Fort museums close 15 minutes before the Fort closes.

Jama Masjid, Delhi

It is situated about a quarter mile from the fort on a rocky eminence, called, Juajalpahar. It is the most famous mosque in the world and is rivalled only by that at Fatehpure Sikri. It is built of red sandstone, similar to the Fort. It is 200 ft. in length and 120 ft. in width and the centre portion of the dome is 201 ft. high and is flanked by two minars 130 ft. high built in alternate vertical strips of red sandstone and white marble each containing 130 steps. There are three gates in the



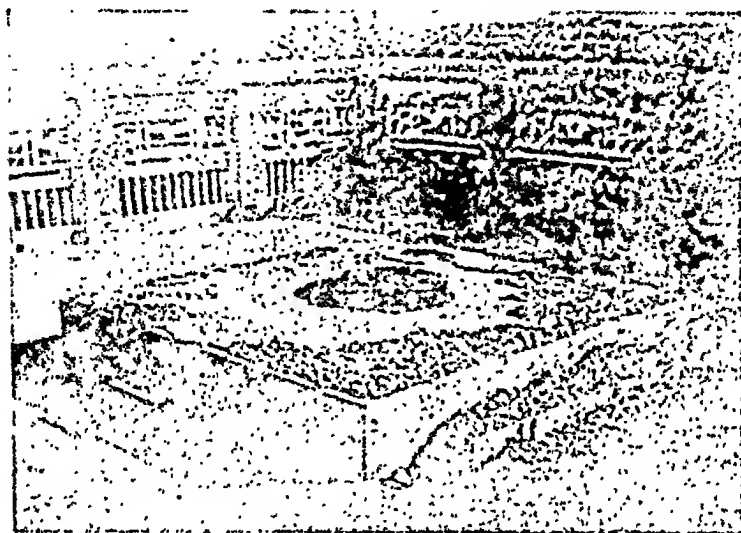
Jama Masjid

mosque, the east gateway being the largest. Each gateway is made accessible by long wide flights of stone steps, 39 steps facing the north gateway, 35 steps facing the east gateway and 33 facing the south gateway. It was built by the Emperor Shahjehan at a cost of ten crores of rupees. The work was begun in 1644 and for five years no less than 5,000 workmen were daily employed in it. It was finally completed by Aurangzeb in 1658 and was repaired in 1817, 1851, 1900 and 1956.

Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi

On the ground of Raj Ghat, at a distance of 4 furlongs outside the Delhi Gate lies the Samadhi. On 31st Jan. 1948, the next day of the Father of Nation's assassination his funeral cremation was done. Since then the deserted ground turned up into a national monument. The Samadhi lies within a charming and beautiful garden, on every Friday evening a prayer is held.

There is a beautiful Garden around the Samadhi. Special prayers are held on the 2nd Oct. and 31st Jan.



Samadhi of Gandhi Ji

which are respectively the birth and death dates of Father of Nation.

Shanti Van

This is the place situated at a distance of about one furlong from Raj Ghat. On 28th May 1964, the next day of our first Prime Minister Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru's death his funeral cremation was done. Since then the deserted place has turned into a national monument and prayers are held on special occasions.

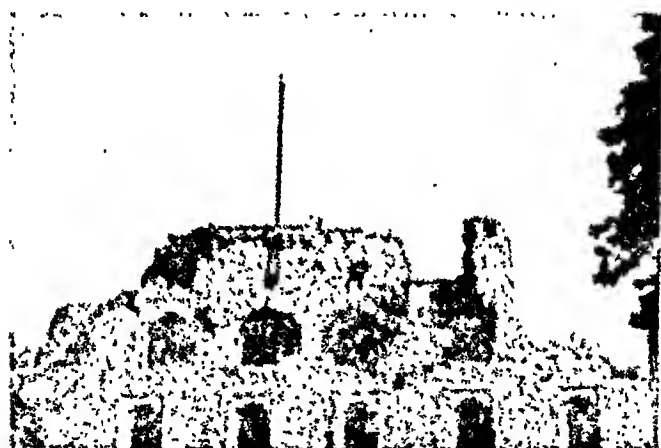
Feroz Shah Kotla

Kushak-i-Ferozshah popularly known as Feroz Shah Kotla stands on the Mathura Road, just outside Delhi Gate, Delhi. The citadel of the historic city of Ferozabad bounded by a 30 ft. high wall, was built in the year

1351 A.D. by the Emperor Feroz Shah Tughlak. Excepting the Ashoka's 46 ft. 8 inches long stone-pillar (imbedded in a new city, a mosque and a Baoli (Well), the rest of the structures including the Wazir's House and the Northern wall and the Zangana Mahal (Palace for Ladies) and Dargah (Tomb) are all lying in heaps of ruins.

Ashoka's Pillar, Delhi

The pillar attains a height of 42 ft. 7 in. The upper and lower diameters of the capital length are 27 1/2 and



Ashoka's Pillar, Delhi

38 1/2 in. respectively. Originally this pillar was erected by the king of Magadh, Ashoka in 250 B.C. at Pirozabad and was brought to this position by Feroz Shah Tughlak in 1351-1358. Its supposed weight is 27 tons. When Finch visited Delhi in 1611, the pillar was surmounted by a glittering globe and gilded crescent which was injured by lightning in 1715-19, the pillar was thrown down by an explosion of a powder magazine and was set up again by the British in 1867.

Chandni Chowk

Chandni Chowk is a famous main Bazar of old Delhi. It has a striking landmark, the Fountain. It has market of gold and silver craftsmanship in Indian Jewellery and other sundry articles. At the beginning of the Bazar there is Lajpat Rai Market which accommodates a large number of businessmen who migrated to Delhi just after the Independence of India. The following landmarks are worthy of mention :—

(1) **Digamber Jain Lal Mandir.** This Temple is situated at the Eastern-end of the Chandni Chowk in front of the Red Fort. The Temple was built in 1656 A.D. It adds grace and sanctity to Delhi City. The Chief image is placed on the Central altar. The interior of the sanctuary is profusely painted gilded and carved depicting unusual delicacy and beauty. An absorbing unit of the temple is the Bird's Free Hospital.

(2) **Gauri Shanker Temple.** It is a sacred place of worship of the Hindus. The building is composed of white sandstone and marble. A new hall has been added to the temple. In the temple precincts there are the idols of God—Shiva and his consort Parvati, Lakshmi and Narain— Lord Krishna and Radha and Jumna ji.

(3) **Gurdwara Sisganj.** It is a sacred place of the Sikhs, erected to mark the traditional site of the martyrdom of their Guru Tegh Bahadur.

(4) **Fountain.** It is a typical monument of the western style, built of red sandstone.

(5) **Sunahri Mosque** stands near Sisganj Gurdwara. The beautiful mosque has gilded domes and minarets.

(6) **Town Hall** housing the offices of the Delhi Municipal Corporation, is the centre of Civic Administration of Delhi, The building was built in 1866 A.D.

(7) **Fatehpuri Mosque** stands at the western end of Chandni Chowk. It is built of red sandstone paved with black and white marble tiles. The mosque was constructed in 1650 A.D. by Begum, Fatehpuri, one

The temple contains separate temples for Shri Lakshmi Narain in the middle, God Shiva to the right and Shri Durga to the left. Adjacent to the same on one side is Gita Bhawan containing a grand and attractive statue of Shri Bhagwan Krishna and the beautiful paintings from that immoral epic of Mahabharata. On the other side of the central structure is an excellent temple of the Bhagwan Buddha. Here too, are wall paintings from his life and teachings. There is also a guest house, a library, a reading room etc.

On the walls and upper gallery, there are numerous wonderful paintings and epitomes of all the great teachings of Hinduism. The fresco paintings are done by the artists of Jaipur and the sculptured panels are by stonemasons from Jaipur who are wee bit better the fresco paintings.

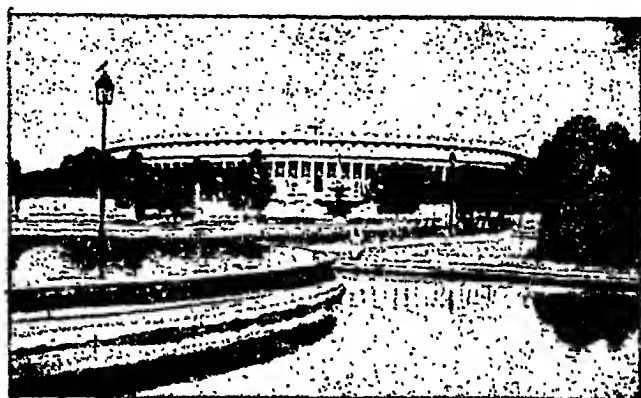
Here all Hindus, i.e., the followers of the different branches of Hindu (Arya) Dharma, including Sanatanists, Buddhists, Sikhs, Jains may participate in the daily worship *Satsang* and *Kirtan* in consonance with the conventions of the temple in mutual harmony and goodwill. The temple is open to all Hindus including Harijans subject to the condition of cleanliness, full faith and sincere devotion. The foreign tourists who are interested in Arya Dharma can visit the temple subject to the condition of purity.

The back side adjoining the ridge has been converted into an artificial and miniature mountain scenery. The garden contains caves, scenes of falls, canopies, *yagya-shala*, etc., all which present a grand spectacle.

Parliament House

Its circulated fice nearly half a mile in circumference with a conditionous open colonade and columns of the

purest creamy sand-stone, 27 ft. high all round in the Verandah it really most picturesque. This is the home



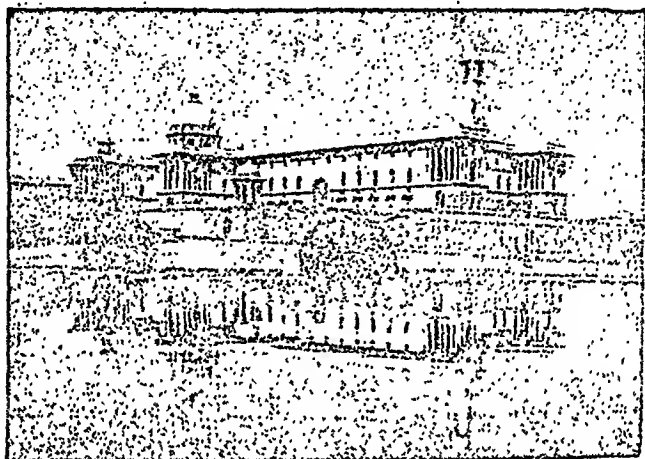
Parliament House

of the Lok Sabha and is also the meeting place of Rajya Sabha. The foundation stone was laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cannaught in 1921 and was opened by Lord Irwin on 18th, Jan. 1927. There are three main separate chambers which redicate from the central hall of the building : 1st is Legislative Assembly with an accomodation capacity of 400 members, 2nd State Council with a capacity of 200 members and the 3rd with an accomodating capacity of 120 members. Each chamber has its own "Padha" gallery and commitee room. Fountains, waterways and gardens separate chambers from one another. Special permission is necessary for visitors. A shining, view can be obtained seeing the reflection in the tank.

Secretariats

The Secretariats, adjoining the President's House, the foundation stones laid by their Majesties in 1911 at

the darbar site can be seen in the red sand-stone vaulted chambers at the base of the two turrets.



Secretariats

This was designed by Sir Herbert Baker and was completed at a cost of one and three quarters crores of rupees in 1929. It is next in excellence to the political buildings to the President House and possibly the greatest state office building in the world. This consists of two great blocks, the north and the south. Each block is surmounted by a dome, 217 feet high from the lowest level of the ground that is only 21 feet lower than Kutab Minar.

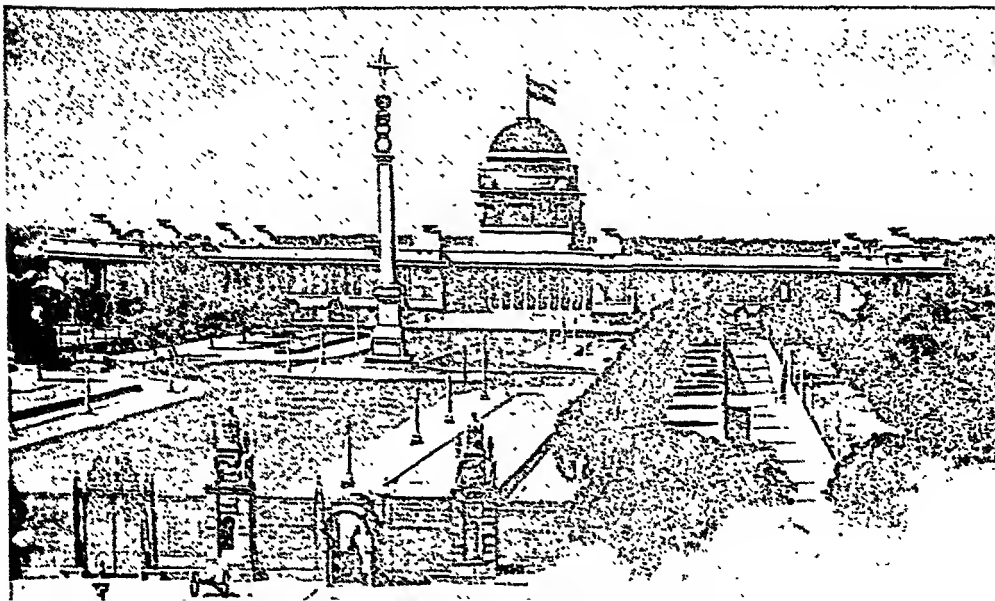
The building consists of about one thousand rooms and approximately eight miles or corridors with an air conditioning plant, which cools the summer air and warms the winter air, is a noteworthy feature of great usefulness. Over the main entrance to Secretariats, both north and south, some apt aphorism are inscribed.

The interior decoration of the Secretariat is no less imposing than its splendored exterior, North Block contains some beautiful and interesting paintings depicting knowledge, justice, war and peace, spirits of the age dancing music and the South Block of the four castes of India, holy and sacred cities are shown of every ism and the emblems of the old kings.

Rashtrapati Bhawan

Rashtrapati Bhawan, known till independence the Viceroy's House, has a rare touch of dignity and looks grand as seen from the stately facade. It is one of the most beautiful palaces of the world, and covers the same areas as the Trafalgar Square of London. Built of red and white sand-stone it stands on an estate of total area of 330 acres, including 12 acres of gardens. It contains $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles of corridors, 340 rooms, 227 columns, 35 loggies, 37 fountains. Its inside furnishings are all of Indian material and its interior decorations leave an indelible impression.

Rashtrapati Bhawan

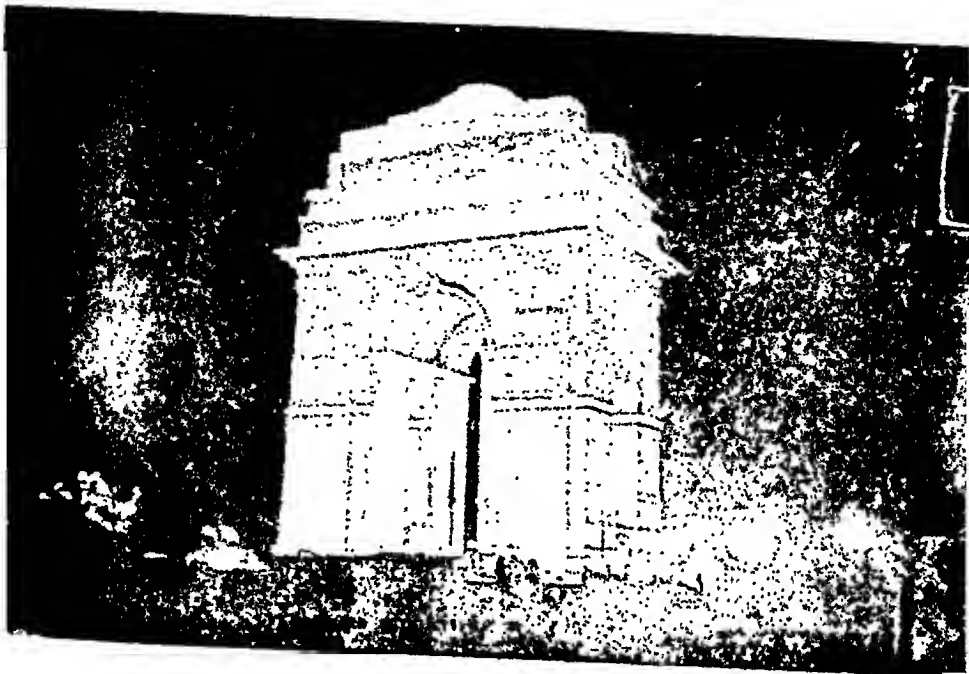


Rashtrapati Bhawan consists of a central block surmounted by a copper dome (177 feet above the roadway) and four wings. Thirty-two broad steps lead to the portico and the main entrance to the Darbar Hall. The Hall is in the form of a circular marble court, 75 ft. in diameter. Groups of yellow marble pillars support the dome. The Rashtrapati's Seat faces the main entrance and commands a view of the approach along Kingway and the massive War Memorial Arch in the distance. On the right of the Hall is the State Library. A drawing-room (38 ft. square) lead to the Ball room, opposite the main entrance to which is a large drawing room (105 ft. long 24 ft. wide). Next to this is the State Dining Room, panelled in dark wood and hung with portraits of former Governors-General and viceroys. At one end of heading for the East, the coats of arms of the Dominions are carved on the base. In the centre of the Court is the Jaipur Commemorative Column, a gift of the late Maharaja of Jaipur. In the Great Palace are are statues of five Viceroys.

At the back of the palace is an Indian garden, a combination of Hindu and Mughal styles, which when illuminated at night looks heavenly.

India Gate, New Delhi

India War Monument is in the memory of the Great War 1914-18. Its foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught, in 1921 and opened by Lord Irwin. The inscription reads "To the dead of the Indian armies who fell honoured in France and Flanders, Mesopotamia and Persia, East Africa, Gallipoli and elsewhere in the near and the far east and in sacred memory also of those whose names are recorded and who fell in



India Gate

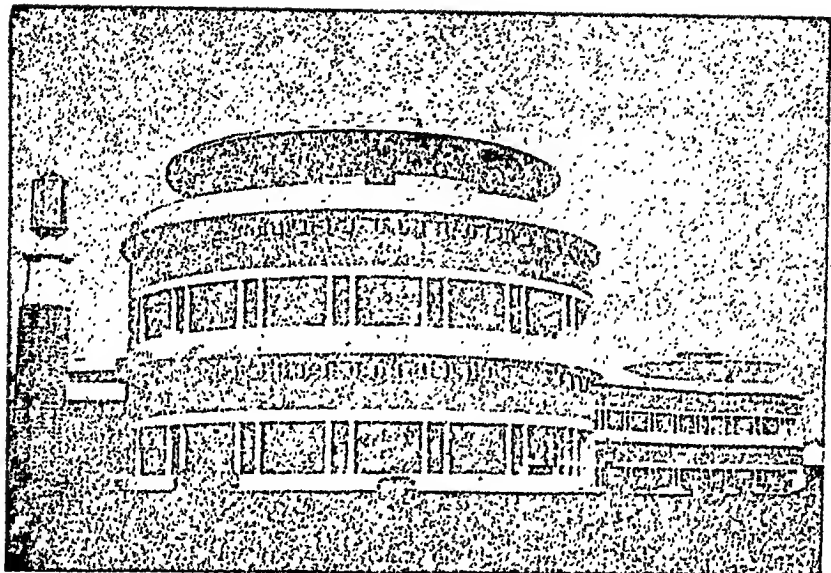
India on the north-west frontier and during the third Afghan War."

National Stadium

National Stadium, recently built, where Asian Games were held in 1951. It can accommodate about 50,000 person. Open air folk-dances from all parts of the country are held here during Republic day celebrations in the last week of January every year. In the open park beyond the War Memorial was hoisted on the 15th August 1947, the green, white and orange flag of independent India. May it be ever held aloft, an emblem of peace, love and non-violence !

Radio Station, New Delhi

The All India Radio Broadcasting Service is organised by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The



Radio Station

building of its own kind stands in Parliament Street, New Delhi. It consists of 14 studios in all. The structure is a specimen of the modern architecture in red.

Jantar Mantar

Jantar Mantar is situated on Parliament Street near Connaught Place, New Delhi. The astronomical observatory commonly known as Jantar Mantar was constructed in 1724 A.D. by Raja Jai Singh of Jaipur. The observatory having four different astronomical instruments, in spite of their crude construction in brick and mortar is a remarkable monument of scientific and historic value and forms a dignified feature of New Delhi. The observatory has extensive grassy lawns around it and the whole spot is a popular place for picnic and recreation.

To the ordinary man, the structures inside the Jantar Mantar would look like a little puzzling but certainly not un-interesting because they possess a simple geometrical beauty of their own based on astronomy.

The observatory consists of a group of six curiously shaped huge masonry structure which were devised



Jantar Mantar

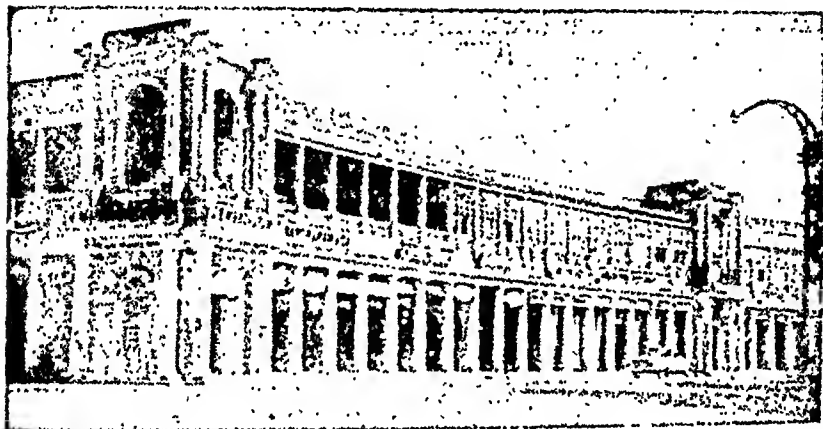
to study and observe celestial phenomena, the location and the movements of the Sun, the Moon and the other celestial bodies.

<i>Name of the Instruments</i>	<i>No. of Structures.</i>	
1. Samrat Yantra	...	1
2. Ram Yantra	...	2
3. Jaya Prakash Yantra	...	2
4. Misra Yantra	...	1

Connaught Place

Connaught Place which could with better reasons be more appropriately styled as "Connaught Circus." It is

situated in New Delhi not very far from Modern Delhi. This to commemorate the memory of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught who visited India in 1920. It is indeed the most fashionable shopping centre of the Imperial Capital and is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful spots in the world so beautifully planned and so



Connaught Place

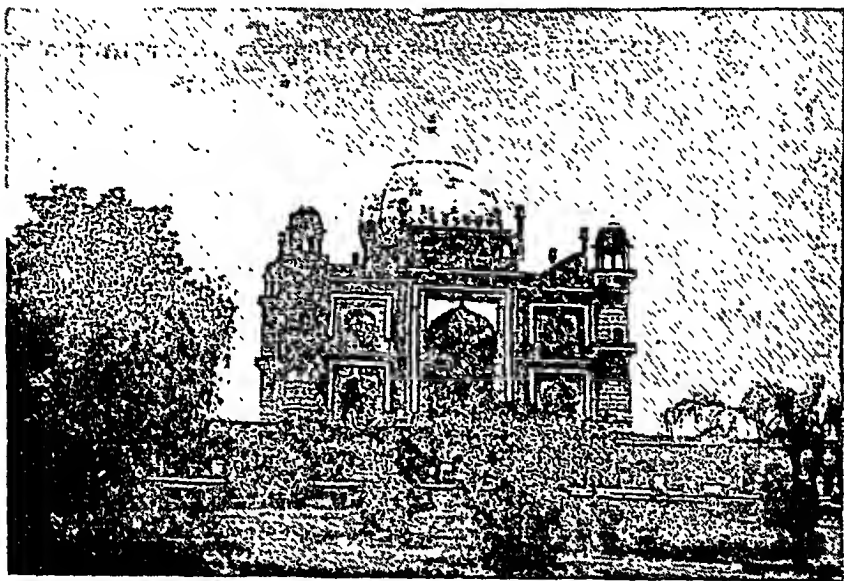
well built. Many institutions are settled here. It is circular in appearance, consisting of the inner circle and the outer circle. The radius of the inner circle is about 947 feet. The outer road is 160 feet wide and the service road is 52.

In the centre there is band stand surrounded by a fair ring of beautiful lawn. Though Connaught Circus appears circular close observation shows that it is more like a horse shoe in design.

Safdarjang's Tomb

Safdarjung's Tomb is the last of the great Mughal tomb's. Safdarjung was the second Nawab of Oudh and

succeeded his uncle Saadat Khan in 1739. The tomb stands in a beautiful garden, about five miles from Delhi city on the way to Kutab and was commenced in 1753, the year of the death of Safdarjung. The mausoleum stands on a raised terrace. Its central hall, 40 ft. high supports a bulbous dome with marble minarets.



Safdarjung's Tomb

The Mausoleum stands on a raised terrace at the end of a paved walk once with a water channel. It is 90 ft. square of three storeys, with fawn-coloured stone work. Its central hall, 43 ft. high, supports a bulbous dome with marble minarets. In the central chamber is the carved cenotaph, and in the chamber below are two earth graves. The view from the top of the roof is extensive.

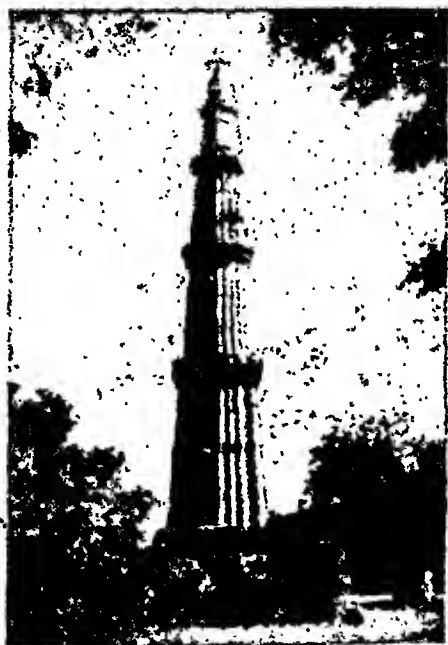
THE QUTUB AND ITS SURROUNDINGS

The Qutub

It is the name of group of monuments lying eleven miles from the south-west of Delhi, comprising Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque of Qutub-ud-din Aibak, its Minar, the Tomb of Altamish, the Madaras (college) and Ala-ud-din Khilji's extension.

The Qutub Minar

This Minar is said to be the highest tower in the world, the turret of which once acting as a sentinel



Qutub Minar

watching the movements of the ranks of aggressors and now keeping an eye upon the activities of the inhabitants of Delhi and its suburbs. Although the Minar had been damaged by lightning and earthquake many a time, yet

its magnificance is fascinating the minds of the people coming from far and wide.

There are reasons to believe that the Qutub was once called Prithvi Stambh as it was the creation of Samrat Prithvi Raj Chauhan, the last Hindu ruler of India. The inspiration to the creation of the Minar for the Chauhan Emperor was to respond the good wishes of his wife who wanted to have a daily sight of the sacred river Jamuna from its hights. Following are the views which espouse the cause of its being a Hindu structure :

- (1) The gateway of its first storey faces to the north as it was traditionally the method of constructing Hindu buildings, but the doors on the other storeys of the Minar are facing towards East which is purely Muslim style of construction.
- (2) The Muslims always get their buildings based on high wide chabutras which is contrary to the Hindu style. There is no such chabutra as can be seen distinctly under another Minar nearby it indeed to be built by Ala-ud-din Khilji.
- (3) On minutely seeing one can note kanguras exist in the first storey indicating bells and other signs of Hindu religion which were never adopted by the Muslims.

The titles of sultans and the verses from the Quran which are inscribed on it are the creation of a later period. However, Qutub-ud-din Aibak refashioned it into a Muslim style in 1200 A.D.

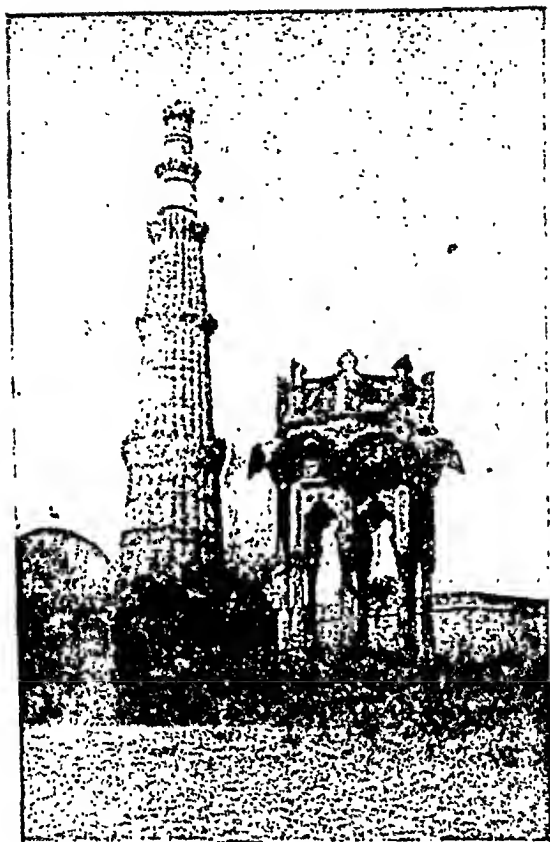
Qutub-ud-din Aibak was the slave, army commander and the viceroy of Muhizz-ud-din Muhammad Ghori

Sam, King of Ghazni. To celebrate his decisive victory over the Rajput forces of the Chauhan King in A.D. 1192 on the field of Tarain, by Muhammad Ghorī. Qutub-d-din Aibak commenced the minar according to one of the inscription which runs : "Amirs, of Amir, Commander-in-Chief, the Chief in the State Qutb." This Minar is an adjunct to the mosque called Quwwatu-l-Islam. The purpose of its erection was twofold : to overawe the infidels and to sound the *azam* from its height.

In the days of Qutb-ud-din Aibak the Minar could be constructed, may-resaped not more than its first storey only. It was Shamsu-d-din Altamash, the Turk of Albari tribe and slave successor and son-in-law of his slave master Qutb-ud-din Aibak to have the credit of superimposing the second and third storeys upon it in 1210 A.D. Rest of the storeys with cupola are the addition by Firoze Shah Tughlak in 1357 A.D.

It is said that once the Minar had seven storeys in all attaining a height of 300 feet. But now there have been remained five storey only. There are 379 circular stone steps leading to its height, i.e., 233 feet 8 inches. The height of each storey consisting a number of steps is as under :—

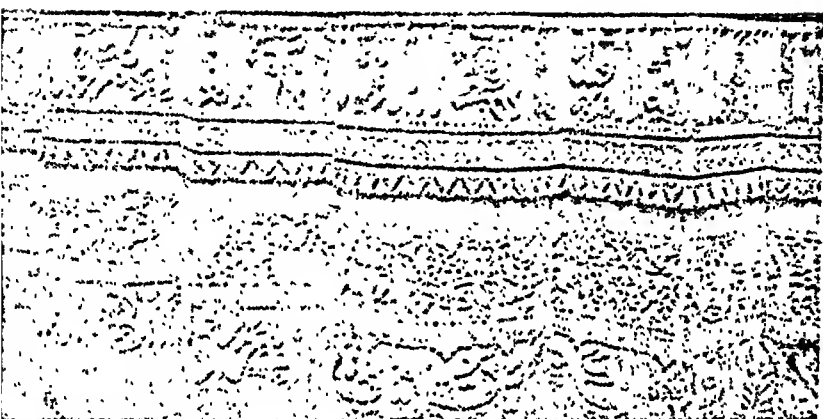
<i>Storey</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>No. of Steps</i>
First or the lowest storey	95 ft.	156
Second storey	50 ft. 8½ in.	78
Third storey	40 ft. 3½ in.	62
Fourth storey	25 ft. 4 in.	42
Fifth storey	22 ft. 4 in.	41
Total	233 ft. 8 in.	379 steps



Qutub & Top

The diameter of the Minar at its base is 47 feet and it is 9 feet at its top. Each storey is separated by a balcony. There is a wonderful carving on it bearing the testimony of the Eastern ancient engineers. The red sandstones finely decorated with carved scrolls were used in the construction of first three storeys. In the fourth

and the fifth storeys marble too was utilised. On the top of the fifth storey there was a cupola 12 ft. 10 in high. It was damaged by lightning and was repaired by Sikandar Lodhi in 1503, A.D. In 1803 the cupola was destroyed and thrown down by an earthquake. But it



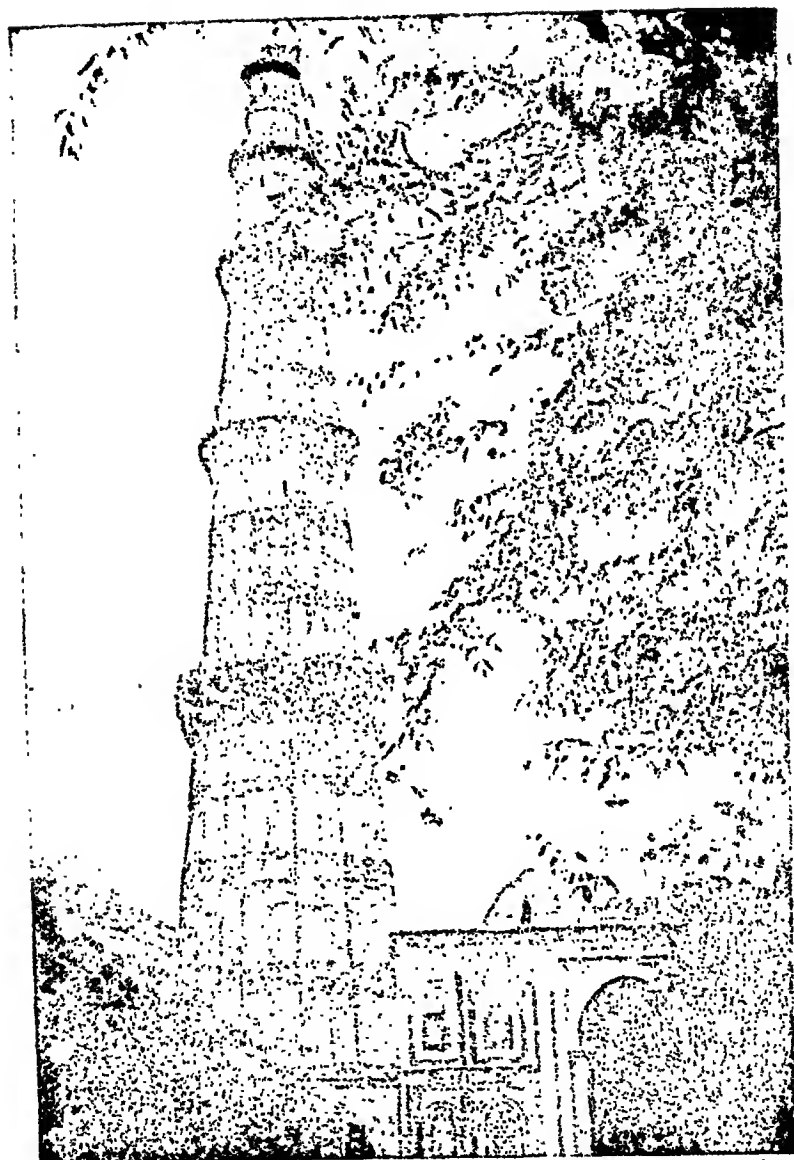
Kuran Carving on the Minar

was again replaced by Major Robert Smith, an Executive Engineer in 1828 at a cost of Rs. 17,000. Finally, in 1848 A.D. Lord Hardinge removed it and now it is placed near the Qutub Minar.

On the gateway of each storey there is an inscription, the translation of which goes like this.

On the entrance doorway—

“The Prophet (on whom be God’s blessing and peace) said, “He who builds a mosque for God, God will build for him a similar houses in paradises.” This Minar during the reign of Sikandar Shah was injured and was restored as well as his upper storey were repaired in 1503.”



Qutub Minar with Alai Gate

Recording on the doorway of the second storey is translated as—

“The completion of this building was commanded by Altamish.”

Over the gateway of the third storey—

“The creation of it was ordered during the reign of Altamish.”

On the fifth storey it is—

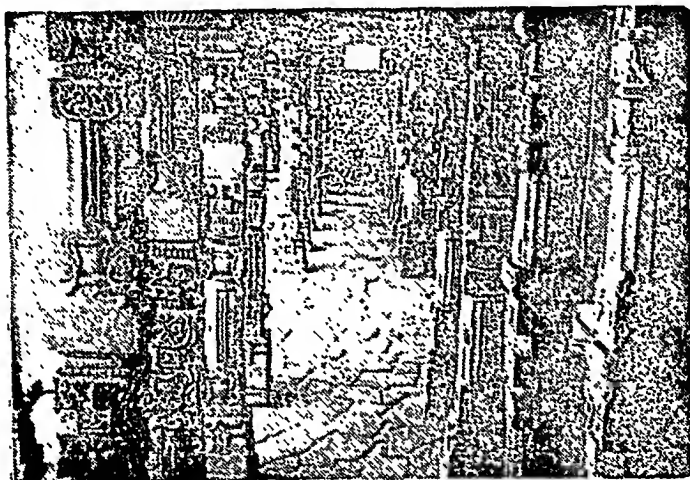
“The edifice built by Firoze Sultan.” No doubt this great edifice was constructed under the auspices and patronage of most of the Muslim rulers, but the artistic skillness had been contributed by the Hindu engineers and artisans. From its heights the Landscape of Delhi and, New Delhi is worth seeing. Reaching upon its summit the Kings and Sultans of Khilji and Tughlak dynasties watched the forces of their foes and friends. It is from this height that Mahmud Tughlak saw the camps of Timur, the lame, ranked the site of the present aerodrome. The visitors very much feel pleasure to see its carvings, structure and grandeur. They make trips over trips to visit it but never feel tired.

PLACES ROUND THE QUTUB MINAR

Quwwatu-l-Islam Mosque

It is the earliest mosque (Mohammadan house to offer prayers) extant in India is situated just close to the Minar at Delhi. The mosque was called by the name “Quwwatu-l-Islam,” which means “Might of Islam.” It was founded by Qutbu-d-din Aibak after wresting Delhi from the Chauhan chief on the site where once there was a Hindu temple popularly known as Vishnu Mandir.

So far as the demolishing of the Hindu temple and constructing a mosque over its site is concerned quota-



Vishnu Temple (Prithvi Raj Temple)

tions by some prominent critics are as under:—

According to Ibn Batuta :

“Before the taking of Delhi it had been a Hindu temple which the Hindus called Elbut-khana, but after the event it was used as a mosque.”

Lt. Col. H. A. Newell observes :

“The walls are of Pathan, but the richly wrought pillars are the spoils of Hindu, Jain and Buddhist shrines founded in its vicinity.”

Cunningham writes :

“Some of these pillars may still be seen in the proper.”

He further remarks :

“To conceal Hindu decoration, every part of the mosque was plastered and purposely ornamented with flowers and texts from the Quran and designs of various sorts. Time has, however, destroyed the plaster and the Hindu work is once exposed to view.”

Sir Henry Sharps says :

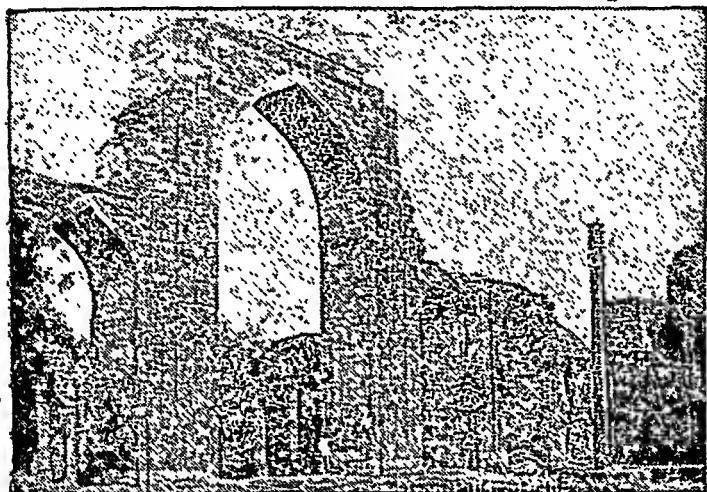
“The trabeate structure shows that the Aryans were employed in its erection, it was doubtless Hindu too who covered the surface with an exquisite lace work of Tughre lettering and flowered patterns. The general effect is peculiar.”

The mosque was constructed piecemeal in a rectangular form measuring 150 ft. × 75 ft. with the material taken from twenty-seven temples other than that of the demolished one known as Vishnu Mandir. Artistically carved pillars 35 ft. high are standing in five rows. For the ladies to say prayer two rooms were constructed. Subsequent additions and amendments were made by the emperors Altamish and Al-ud-din.

From the architectural point of view this mosque is of great interest. The main entrance is a doomed gate. The prayer hall was screened off by a wall 8 ft. with a series of lofty arches. It was built of red and yellow sandstone. The faint and dim impression of lace-work of delicate carving of Hindu workmanship still offers the elegance of the mosque. For more than thirty years it had been serving the purpose of a Jama mosque of the Sultans of Delhi. It is now in a complete ruin. But what is left has been carefully preserved by the Archaeological Department.

The Iron Pillar

In the centre of the courtyard of the mosque Quwwatu-I-Islam is fixed an iron pillar. It reveals that the science and civilization of India was at its zenith of progress when the western countries were unaware of word 'civilization' itself. It is a solid piece of iron 32 ft.



Iron Pillar with Mosque

8 in. high. The diameter at its base is 6 ft. 4 in. and it is 2 ft. 4 in. at the top. It has been fastened by eight strong bars in the ground. This has a very smooth surface over which some strange characters have been inscribed in Sanskrit. The translation of this Sanskrit piece is under—

“He, on whose fame was inscribed by the several. when in battle in the Vanga countries, kneaded .. turned back with his breast the enemies, who together, came against him,—he, by whom haying

in warfare the seven mouths of the river, Indus, Sindhu, the Vahlikas were conquered—he, by the breezes of whose powers the southern ocean is even still perfumed,—he, the remnant of the great glowing heat of a burned out fire in great forest even now leaves not the earth, though he, the king as if wearied, has quitted this earth, and has gone to the other world, moving in bodily form to the land of paradise won by the merit of his actions, but remaining on this earth by the memory of his fame. By whom the king,—who attained sole supreme sovereignty in the world, acquired by his own arm and enjoyed for a long time, and who having the name of Chandra carried a beauty of countenance, like the beauty of full moon,—having in faith fixed his mind upon the God (Vishnu), lofty standard of the Divine was set upon the hill called “Vishnupad.”

“When did reign King Chandra and who he was ?” is still shrouded in obscurity. No two writers agree so far as the manufacture and erection of this Pillar is concerned. One goes to the one extreme and the other goes to the other extreme, but where they meet they say that the Pillar must have been built and fastened by some Hindu king. They identify this king with Chandra Gupta II Vikramaditya of the Gupta dynasty (380—413 A.D.) who ruled over a major part of Northern India during the 4th century A.D. It has also been surmised that the Iron Pillar bore originally the effigy of sun bird Garude and stood in front of a Vishnu temple.

Many stories regarding the erection of this Pillar are interwoven together. According to Sayyad Ahmad Khan the Pillar was constructed by Raja Madhava in 895 B.C. Another authority Mr. Prinsep in his translation of the six line of the original passage in Sanskrit observes that

it was built by Raja Dhava, who ruled over Delhi in the third and fourth century A.D. This view has been rejected by Bhanu Daji, a Sanskrit scholar. He opines that the Pillar was built by Maharaja Chandra in honour of God Vishnu in front of the temple dedicated to that God, and it was called Vishnu Lath. It is probable that the Pillar was built by Maharaja Chandra who might have been one of the kings in Mewar dynasty. Now-a-days the Pillar is known as Loh Stambh. Some say that the Pillar was set originally in the city of Indraprastha in the time of Mahabharata. Later on it might have been taken to Bihar, the ancient country of Magadha. Finally it was brought to Delhi and was set up in the front of Vishnu Mandir by a Rajput King Anangpal Tomar in the eleventh century A.D. as the name of the said king is also inscribed on the shaft with the year 1012 A.D. According to a tradition, some Prohit told King Anangpal, "Your empire has become permanent as the Pillar rests on the head of a great snake Sheeshu Nag. As long as the Pillar is there no harm can come to your empire. The moment the Pillar is removed the empire will be no longer in your possession." Unwisely the king put the prophecy made by the Prohit to a test and ordered for the removal of the Pillar. The lower end was seen blood-strained. He then tried his best to refix it on its place but could not fasten it as firmly as it was before. It is said for this reason the reign of Tomar dynasty did not last long.

During the reign of Mohammad Shah India was invaded by Nadir Shah. The invader happened to visit the Qutub. His attention was diverted to the Iron Pillar. He wanted to have it pulled out but the pillar was so firmed that it could not be uprooted. At last the cannon was

fired at it but it left only a slight impression on surface which still can be seen.

Regarding this Pillar remarks given by some authorities are interesting to note.

Cunningham says :

“The Iron Pillar of Delhi is one of the most curious monuments of India. Many large works of metal were, no doubt, made in ancient times, such for instance as the celebrated colossus of Rhodes and gigantic statues of Buddhist which are described by Hieun Tsang. But all of them were built of pieces welded together whereas the Delhi Pillar is a solid shaft of mixed metal.”

Mr. Newell remarks :

“It is a forged bar of pure unrusting iron nearly 24 feet high and said to weigh six tons, gracefully moulded at the top, and so strong that a cannon was fired at it did a little injury. The Hindus were able to do this piece of forging some centuries ago.”

Following elements have been dissolved by Sir Robert Hadfield on making a chemical analysis of the iron of the Pillar :

Carbon	... 0.080 p.c.
Silicon	... 0.046 p.c.
Sulphur	... 0.006 p.c.
Phosphorus	... 0.114 p.c.
Manganese	... Nil,
Iron	... 99.720
	<hr/>
Total.	99.960
	<hr/>

The Alai Darwaza

At a distance of a few feet south-east from Qutub Minar, there stands a big gate called Alai Darwaza. It

was built by red sandstone richly ornamented with designs in relief by Ala-ud-din Khilji in 1310 A.D. It is the

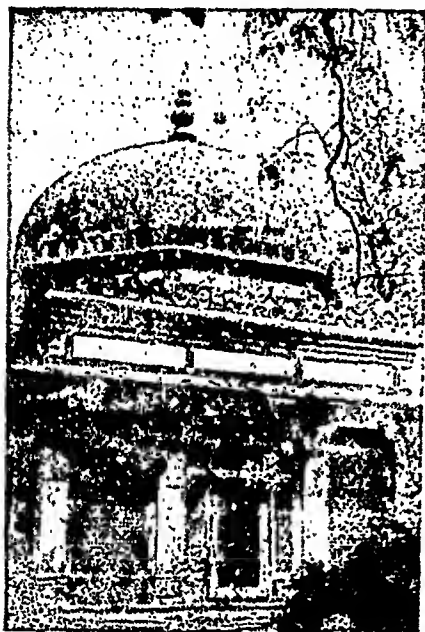


Alai Darwaza

most magnificent gate in the world. The planning of the gateway is square measuring $35\frac{1}{2}$ feet internally and $56\frac{1}{2}$ feet externally. The height of the walls is 47 feet from the floor to the ceiling having a thickness of 11 feet. There are two windows closed by massive screens of marble lattice work at each corner of the building. About this edifice Mr. Fanshawe says, "The Alai Darwaza is not only the most beautiful structure at the Qutub Minar, but is one of the most beautiful specimens of external polychromatic decoration not merely in India, but in the whole world, while the carving of interior may challenge comparison with any work of the kind. Both exterior and interior merit detailed and leisurely examined."

Tomb of Imam Zamin

The Tomb is situated to the east of Alai Gate. Through this gate one is to reach the Tomb. It was built



Tomb of Imam Zamin

in the time of Mughul Emperor Humayun. Imam Zamin was a member of Chishtia sect. He was a Sayyad and descend from Hasan and Husain. He came to Delhi from Turkistan in the reign of Sikan-dar Lodhi. He was appointed as Imam, the highest official, in the Quwwatu-l-Islam Mosque.

The plan of the structure is a square one having a base of 24 feet. There is

a doom surmounted over it. The whole structure is built of sandstone which is covered with finely polished stucco. A double row of Kanguras also exist on the building. The name of saint is inscribed on the building.

Mugul Sarai

It served the purpose of a rest house in the Mughul period. Now it is in a dilapidated condition. In those days of Mughal monarchy, there remained a heavy rush in the sarai. But now it is in a ruinous state. A big

part of the southern half of this building has been dismantled to open a way to the Qutub mosque as the part itself was about to collapse.

Mughal Garden

The Mughal Kings had a keen interest in gardens. To satisfy this instinct they founded many gardens. The remains of one of them can be seen to the north of the Mughal Sarai. In the centre ruins of some graves are visible.

Chhatri (Cupola)

In the south-east of the mosque there is a Dargah Chhatri. Once it crowded the Minar in place of the chhatri erected by Feroze Shah Tohtak. In 1848 this Chhatri was removed by the order of Lord Hastings which was once constructed at a cost of Rs. 17,000 by Major Smith in 1828.

Dhoop Ghari (Sun-watch)

In the Mughal garden there is a Dargah Ghari. In the memory of Mr. Gordon Sanderson this ghari was founded. Mr. Sanderson was the Superintendent in the Archaeological Department (1910—1914 A.D.). He planted trees, made the ground grassy, paths and made other reforms for the convenience of the visitors. Mr. Sanderson received such fatal injuries in French wars that he could not survive and expired in 1915 A.D. The inscription on it means "Light remains while darkness passes."

Lal Kot

It was a stronghold and was built by Mahara Anangpal in 1066 A.D. The ramparts of this Kot 60 feet high and 30 feet thick. The walls in a circuit of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. There are 12 gates in the fort each 17 feet

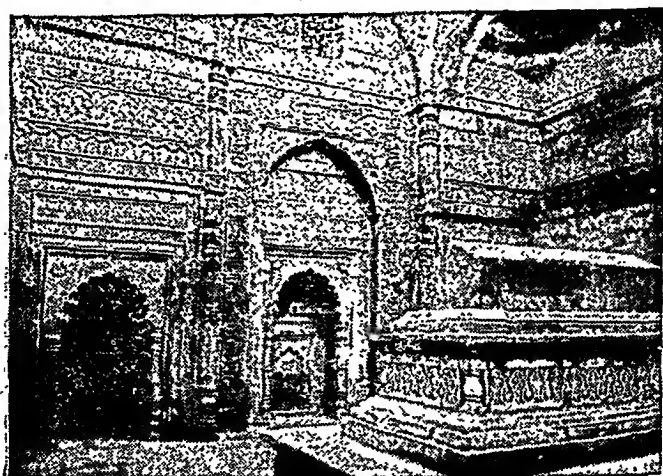
the west side the fort has become a group of ruins. There are eight towers in the Kot, the remains of which are quite visible.

Rai Piithora Kot

Day by day the invasions from west by the Muslims had become frequent. Consequently Maharaja Prithvi Raj extended boundary of Lal Kot to the extent of seven and a half miles. Sayyad Ahmad Khan is of opinion that it was built in 1143 but Cunningham gives the year of its construction as 1143. The fort contained ten gates. There were twenty seven temples of Hindus, Jain and Buddhist communities. These temple were demolished by the Muslim invaders. The richly carved pillars and other material was utilized to build their mosques.

Tomb of Altamish

The tomb is situated to the north-west side of the Vishnu Mandir. The credit of constructing the Tomb



Tomb of Altamish

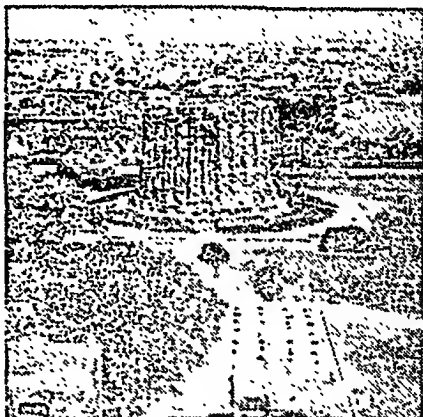
goes to Raziah Sultan, the daughter of King Altamish. It is said to be oldest extant in India. It is the Hindu art and design applied to a Muslim construction. It was built with red sandstone and marble, and was completed in 1236 A.D. Marble was used only in the central *Mihrab* and in the cenotaph in the middle of the tomb chamber.

The identification of this tomb as that of Altamish is rather a controversial point. No inscription is there which can establish the fact that it really belongs to Altamish. In *Fatuhat i-Feroze Shahi*, no doubt reference can be found to the college and the tomb of Altamish as possessing corner towers, pillars and concrete flooring. But according to Sir John Marshall the description more accurately applies to Sultan Ghorī's Tomb rather than the Tomb of Sultan Altamish. From an inscription it is learnt that the tomb in question was erected by Altamish for his son.

The plan of the building is a square at the lower part and circular at the top as it possessed a circular door.

The Alai Minar

This Minar stands 150 ft., north of the Qutub Minar. It was commenced by King Alau-d-din Khilji but could not be completed as the King died in 1315 A.D. The height of this tower would have been 500 ft, had it been completed.



Alai Minar

Now it is 70 ft. above the plinth or 37 ft. above the ground. As per orders of its builder the circumference of this Minar would have been double than that of Qutab Minar. The work on the inner as well as outer walls of the tower is of a coarse quality.

Alau-din's Madarsa

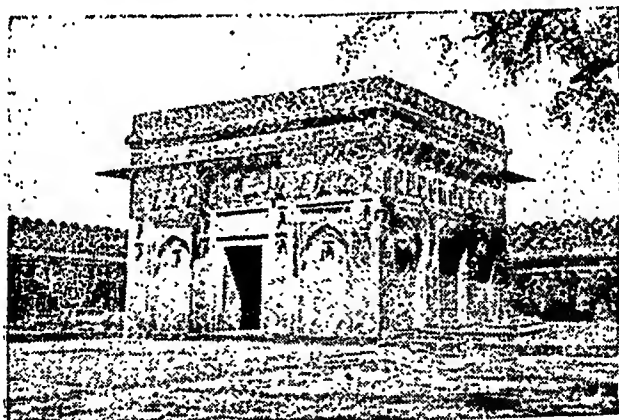
To the south-west of the mosque, there are the remains of Alau-d-din's College known as Alau-d-din's Madrasa: From the appearance of fabrics remained one can very well surmise of its picturesque position in the days of its builder, It was built in rectangular form. the entrance was from the north side through a triple gateway.

Alau-d-din's Tomb

On the south of the courtway of Alau-d-din's Madrasa there is a location of Alau-d-din's tomb. The structure was formerly covered by a dome but now it has been fallen. Some remains still existing shows the projecting portion, the screen wall on its western side and some rows small chambers on its western side.

Tomb of Kamali and Jamali

It is situated at a distance of half a mile to the south-



Tomb of Kamali and Jamali

east of Qutab Minar. The tomb is built of white marble. Drawing and painting on inner side of the tomb are very beautiful and interesting.

Yogmaya's Temple

The temple stands at a distance of 250 yards from the Qutab Minar. From the study of Bhagwat Puran we come that Yogmaya was a sister of Lord Krishna, The cruel King Kans wanted to kill her but anyhow she escaped death and soared high up in the sky. She made a prophecy about the birth of shri Krishna who would stop the atrocities perpetrated by Raja Kans.

According to a tradition the present temple is situated at the same spot of the temple built of Maharaja Yudhister in the days of Mahabharat. The present temple was constructed by Lala Sidhoo mal in 1827 A.D. The area of the temple is 400 feet square attaining a height of 42 feet. Inside the temple there have been placed two beautiful fans. In between the fans the idol of god has been placed. Outside the temple there has been lying a big cage in which the idols of two panthers can be seen.

The description given by Mr. Keene is interesting to read :

"In a marble floored and flat roofed room 17 feet square, entered through doorway with a marble flame it tenderly kept a black sacred stone concealed in tinseal and clothed, in a marble veil two feet wide and one feet deep."

Adam Khan's Tomb

At a distance of about half a mile to the south west Qutab Minar, stands a monument called Adam Khan's Tomb otherwise Adam Khan's Dargah seventeen feet high above the ground level. It was constructed by Akbar,

the Great in 1526 A.D. on the death of Adam Khan. Adam Khan was a big general in Mughal armies. Sandstone of sky-blue coloured was used in an octagonal form. Lodi style was adopted for the structure.

Baoli

There are two artificial wells nearby to the south of the Adam Khan's Tomb at a distance of about 100 yards. these wells are called Baolies. In each Baoli there are five tiers. Each tier narrows down when it descends to the bottom. There are about 105 steps leading to the water level. The Baoli measures 133 feet by 35 feet. In the rainy days people enjoy dives when the Baolies are filled with water.

Durgah Qutab Sahib

To the south-west of Qutab Minar at about a distance of one and a half mile there is another monument called Dargah Qutab Sahib. King Altamish got it constructed. Qutub-d-din Bakhtiar Kaki was a well-known Sheikh. He was born at Gujrat and died at Delhi in 1235 A.D. Here are graves of some Mughal rulers and their relatives. King Bahadur Shah the last Mughal ruler who died at Rangoon had also selected a place here for his grave.

Sultan Ghori's Tomb

Sultan Ghori (who died in 1231 A.D.) was the son of King Altamish. The tomb bearing his name has been constructed to the west of Qutab Minar in the village named Malikpur. The mausoleum is built of white marble.

Ghias-ud-din's Tomb

Close to the tomb of Qutab Sahib, there is also the tomb of Ghias-ud-din Balban who died in 1286 A.D. Now it has become a mass of ruins only. Balban was the slave of King Altamish. After the death of Nasir-ud-din

balban held the title of emperor by dint of his ability and bravery. His beloved son who died in 1284 at Lahore was buried in the vicinity.

Bhim's Chhatanki

It is a big stone lying about one and a half mile away to the west of Qutub Minar. Bhim was one of the five Pandavas of Mahabharat. According to tradition this heavy stone was as light in weight for Bhim as the weight of a Chhatak. It indicates the bravery and physical strength of Bhim.

Tughlak Fort and Tomb

It is a distance of 12 miles south of Delhi. It was a massive stronghold built by Ghias-ud-din Tughlak on



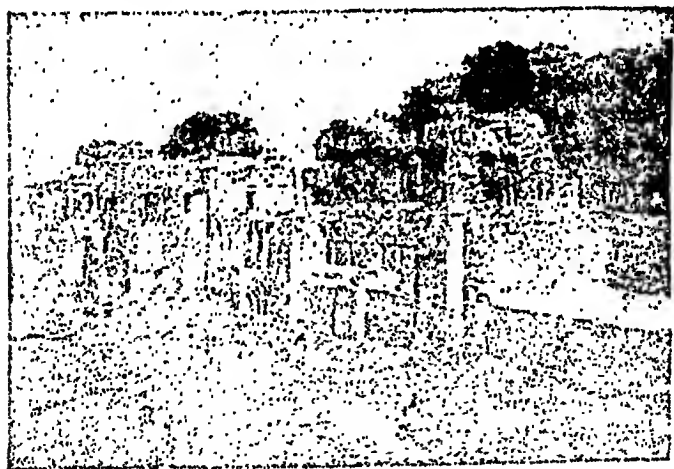
Tughlaq Fort and Tomb

a rocky eminence in 1323 A.D. It was strange that ranges of towers and bastions rendered the strong practically impregnable to attack by a

practised in the fourteenth century. The fort has 13 gateways, 7 tanks and a remarkable well 80 ft. deep in the solid rocks. The defences consisted walls of rising above the rocks to a height of 40 ft. a 7 ft. Parapet and then another 11 ft. of wall. The walls were thick and solid in structure. Jama Masjid and Burj Mandir were the two most important buildings of Tughlakabad of which remains are now only traceable. It is to be noted here, that the construction of such colossal building being completed in two years and the name itself. Burj Mandir indicates that probably Tughlakabad was another modification of some pre-existing Hindu Buildings.

Hauz Khas

The great tank extended 70 acres in area was built in 1295 A.D. by King Ala-ud-din and prepared by King



Hauz Khas

Firoz Shah in 1354 A.D. It is now ruined and crop is cultivated on it. Here is the tomb of Feroz Shah Tughlak. Inside the tomb are buried Nasir-ud-din Mohammad.



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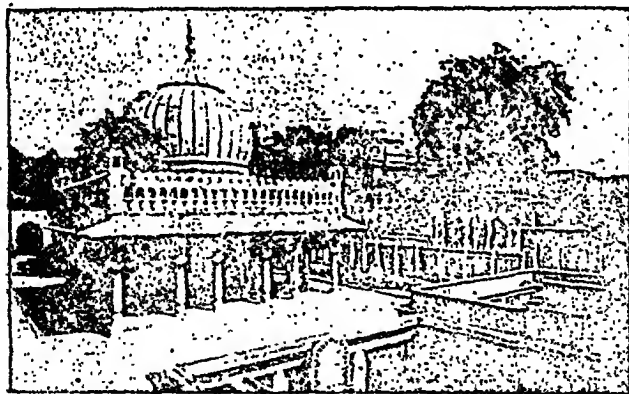
Shah, Son of Feroz Shah and Sikandar Lodi, Son of Nasir-ud-din. Outside the tomb there are many tombs of the Amirs of the time of Sikandar Lodi.

Kalka Ji

It is situated about 8 miles from Delhi near Okhla Railway station. Traditions say that it stands on the same grounds of a temple built as early as 3,000 B.C. The oldest part of the present temple was built in 1764 A.D. Kali Devi's idol placed in the centre of the temple, is completely covered with brocade and red cloth. It is enclosed on three sides by a red sandstone and white marble railing. This place is very sacred to the Hindus. On every Tuesday, a fair is held but two times in a year—on 8th day of *Chait* and *Asauj* months of Hindu year there held big festivals.

Nizamuddin's Tomb

It is the tomb of Nizamuddin, a renowned saint, situated 5 miles from Delhi. It is regarded by the Muslims



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Nizamuddin's Tomb

as one of the sacred place of pilgrimage in India. This mausoleum was erected by Md. Tughlak (1324-51).

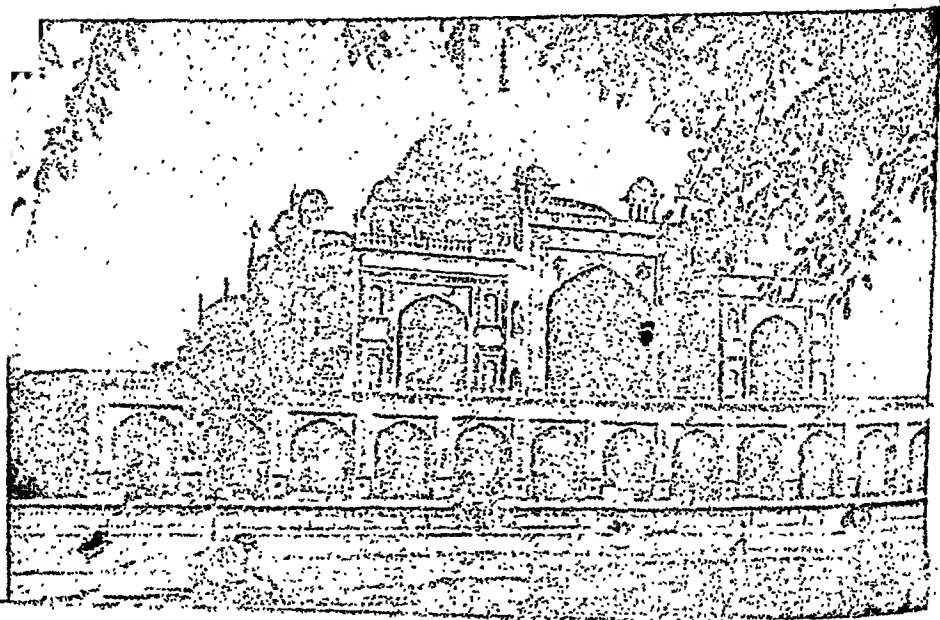
Followers of the saint tell wonderful stories of the cares wrought by the visitors. The mosque is the grave of the beautiful daughter of Shahjahan, Jahan Ara Begum. Towards the east are the graves of Mohammad Shah and Urdu poet Khusru.

Humayun's Tomb

The mausoleum of Humayun is situated at a distance of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the city on the Delhi-Mathura Road. The remains of the emperor were removed from the 'Old Fort, where he died in 1556, and buried in the place where they now lie. The site for the mausoleum was selected by the emperor Humayun himself and on his death it was built by his widow Hamida Banoo Begum popularly known as Nawab Haji Begum, the mother of Akbar, the great. The tomb was commenced in 1556 A.D. and was completed in 1569 A.D. at a cost of sixteen lakhs of rupees.

From architectural view point this tomb is specially important as it is the earliest example of the Mughal

Humayun's Tomb



school and it is the first great Mughal monument in India. It introduces certain characteristic features to those of previous buildings. Its dome is full-dome, that it is a complete semicircle. Its towers which appear for the first time at the four angles of the building. The material (marble and red sandstone) used in the mausoleum is richer than those of previous buildings. This is because the Mughals were far richer than the Lodis or the Suris. The jali or trellis work is a special Mughal feature and reaches its greatest perfection latter on. One of the new ideas which the Mughal brought from Iran was the geometrical garden. They always enclosed their tombs in garden.

The southern gate was for many years used as a rest house for visitors. This gate-way was reached from the south by a flight of some five steps, the old road level, which can still be easily traced, leading for some 27 yards, due south on the exit gate, some 10 feet below the level of the gates platform at this point. The position of this gate, says Keene, facing as it does the entrance to the mortuary and cenotaph chamber suggests that it was originally the main entrance and according to Delect, there was in 1628, between the shrine and Bara Pula, a broad path shaded lofty trees, indications of which are still apparent.

Towards the centre of the inner face of the north wall stands an arcaded pavillion on a platform 7 feet high. It contains an octagonal tank 5 feet 3 inches across and the room appears to have served the purpose of a bath. It is plastered but undecorated.

The garden in the centre of which stands the Emperor's mausoleum is a purely Persian features, and is the earliest extant Mughal garden in India, still

its original plan. The garden is divided into four main paterres by causeways, some 41'·6" in width each causeway being furnished with narrow central water channels 1'·3" in width 3" in depth. The causeways appear to have originally provided with stone edging only ; which still exists, and to have been unpaved.

The mausoleum proper stand on a low plinth in the centre of the upper platform, is externally a square in plain, each side of which measures 165 feet over all, the corners being cut off. The entrance bays on the four sides are some 45 feet in width and are set back 9 feet 6 inches from the main wall face, by means of splayed reveals, each splay measuring about 12 feet.

About this mausoleum Sir Henry Sharp remarks, "For size Impressive grandeur, no, other tomb built in Delhi and indeed a few in India, can compare with it". Its lovers which appear for the first time at four angles of the main building and its narrow necked are the notable innovations.

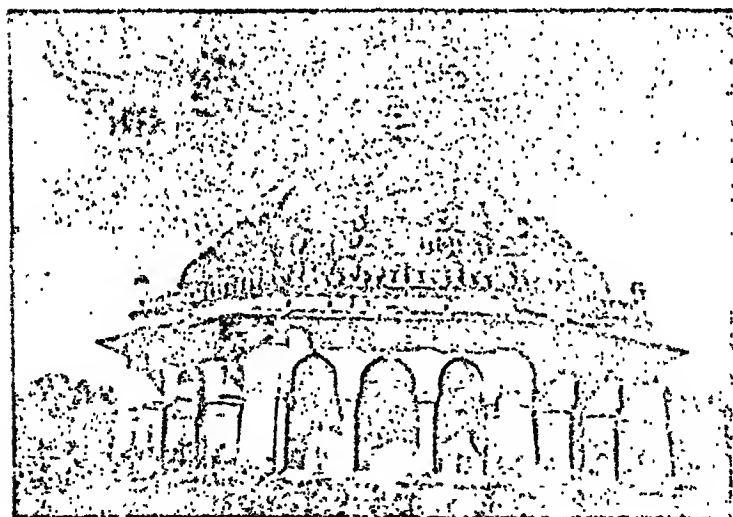
The tomb is full of tragic memories. It contains the graves of Humayun, his wife, the ill-fated prince Dara Shikoh, the heir-apparant to Shah Jahan, murdered by his younger brother Aurangzeb : Emperor Jahandar Shah (1712-13), Farrukhsiyar (1713-19), Alamgir II (1754-59) etc.

The central chamber opens into a number of small rooms, and it was in one of these dimly lighted rooms, the nearest on the right that Bahadur Shah, the last Mughal Emperor, sought refuge in 1857 after the fall of Delhi. Let.-Col. H.A. Newell observes, "History records, nothing strange, not more dramatic, than the imperial tragedy enacted with in the shadowy tomb on that September afternoon. Here by the gleaming marble sarco-

phagus of the first hereditary monarch of the House of Taimur, the last monarch of the famous line yielded up the sword, where with Humayun had his way to Empire". However the Emperor Bahadur Shah surrendered unconditionally to the British and his life was spared. But his sons and nephews were summarily executed by Major Hudson, with his own hands, within the sight of that tomb.

Tomb Mosque of Isa Khan

Close to Humayun's Tomb is Isa Khan's Tomb. It is named after a noble of Sher Shah's time who was buried



Tomb & Mosque of Isa Khan

in 1547. It was originally profusely decorated with encaustic tiles. The octagonal tomb, with its raised outer gallery and pavilions round the tomb has been much admired.

It is entered from the north through a gateway which

stands on a podium approached by a flight of five steps. The square headed doorway is of Hindu design. The main tomb chamber is surrounded by an arcaded verandah having three stilted four centered arches on each side of the octagon. Its door-ways on all sides except on south and west are closed with jalis. The western side is occupied by a mehrab, bordered by quotations from the Quran and the south side has the entrance to the tomb chamber. In decorating its walls, the tiles of different colours have been used. The capital of the pillars are decorated with shield-shaped ornamentation. The square dome springs from a sixteen sided drum, the eight *Chattaris* supported by columns of red sandstone rise from the roof-level to surround the main dome and to harmonize the design.

Inside the dome chamber exist two large graves and four smaller graves. The monument over the grave of Isa Khan, one of the two larger, is of marble and red sandstone.

The mosque stands just west of the tomb. It stands on a platform 3 feet high and consists of a single prayer chamber which is divided into three bays. The interior of the mosque is simple and the floor of the chamber is plastered. The mosque has one big dome and two small domed pavilions supported by stone pillars on both sides of the main dome.

Old Fort

It was built at the time of the Pandavas is pretty certain. Several reigns followed one after the other during the enormous epoch of the last five thousand year but the very register of settlements reports designate that locality by the name of Inderprastha. To its south there is an octagonal room going by the name of Sher Mandal

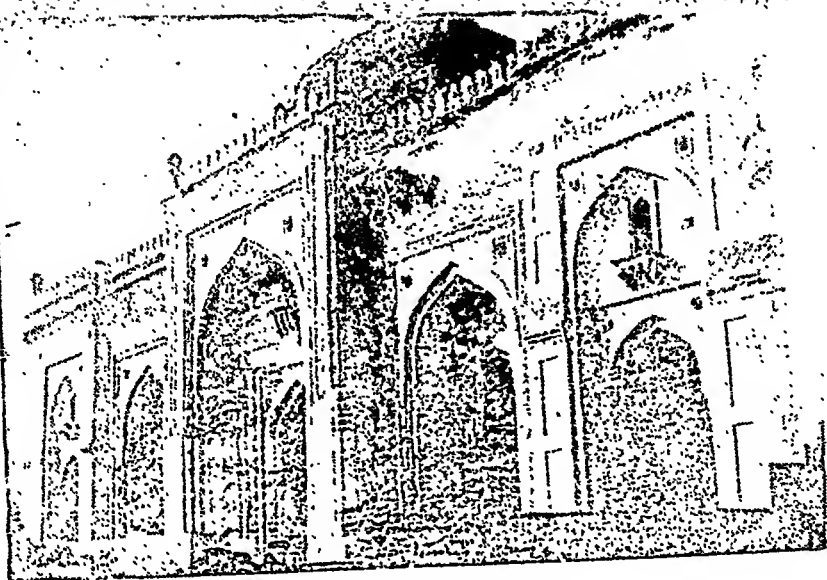


Old Fort

which must have been arena with the temple. It appears that the later structure was used as sacrificial alter by Pandavas. Possibly the place was originally called Surya Mandal for the Pandavas the Sun worshipper. Besides according by Shastras the sun temple must be octagonal. In the time of Sher Shah Suri, however as it often the case the name was altered to Sher Mandal.

Sher Shah Mosque

The mosque is some 172 feet and 16 feet and 52 feet in height, is built of sharply chiselled red sandstone, relieved with marble, slate and coloured stonework. There are small pinnacles, at the corners and a bold dome in the centre, the flat roof is crenellated along the sky line and the facade consists of five horse shoe arches. This mosque is the example of the artistry of the Indo-Islamic School.

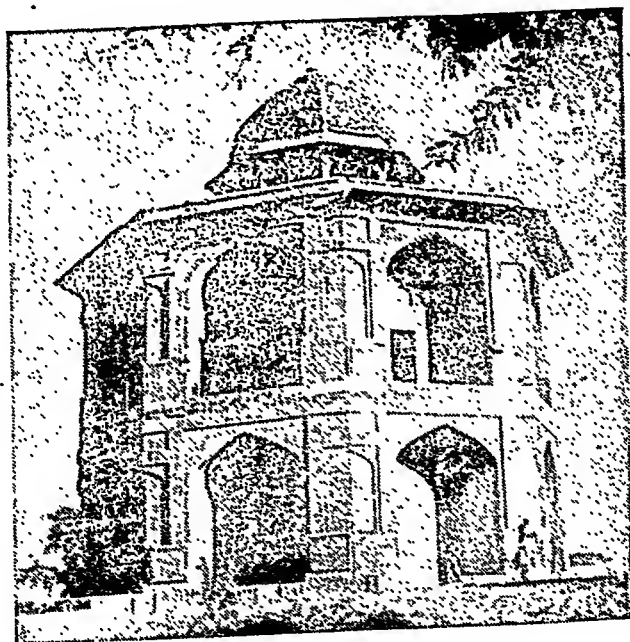


Sher Shah Mosque

Sher Mandal

Just to the south of the mosque is an octagonal two storeyed building called 'Sher Mandal'. It is built of red

Sher Mandal



sandstone and surrounded by an open pavilion. It was here that, Emperor Humayun met with an accident, while coming down the staircase of the library, he received a mortal wound and died after some months.

The Central Research Institute

Situated on the 7th mile of Delhi-Mathura Road, is one in the chain of the National Laboratories established under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The primary object of this Institute is to foster and promote road search for the much indeed improvement in the methods of construction and maintenance of road, especially rural roads, for increasing the prosperity of the common man.

The main function of the Institute will be to carry out fundamental and applied research on road materials and construction testing and standardization of specifications, various tests on soils, the behaviour of roads, incidence of accidents, road safety devices and road statistics, training of technologists and dissemination of information regarding road science. The work of the Institute is carried out in separate divisions for Soils, Flexible Pavements, Roads and the Traffic Engineering.

The National Institute of Science of India

Founded in 1943, is a premier scientific organization of the country. Its object is to be promote scientific knowledge including its practical application of problems of national welfare. It received Government recognition in 1954. It acts as an Advisory Body to the Government of India in most scientific matters. It is housed in its own building on Mathura Road, New Delhi near Hardinge Bridge.

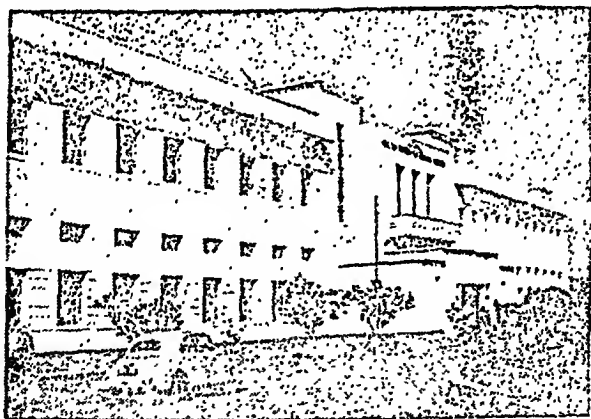
It has three co-operating academies, viz. Asiatic Society (Calcutta). Indian Academy of Science (Bangalore) and National Academy of Sciences, India (Allahabad).

It has at present 280 Fellows all of which are aminent scientists. There are also 31 Honorary Fellows elected from amongst distinguished foreign scientists.

The Institute conducts two publications : (1) *Proceedings*, and (2) *Transactions*.

The National Physical Laboratory

Is the largest of the 11 National Laboratories which the Government of India have established for National reconstruction programme. This Laboratory has nine divisions dealings with weights and measures, applied



National Physical Laboratory

mèchanics and materials, heat and power, optics, electricity, electric-sound hydraulic, analytical chemistry, building and housing research.

The Indian Standards Institution

Was set up in 1947 under a resolution of the Government of India with one of its objects being the preparation and adoption of standards on national and international basis. The President of the Institute is the Hon'ble Minister of Commerce and Industry, Government of India. The technical work is conducted by over 260 technical committees with a membership of about 2,500 experts working under the direction and control of four Division Councils for Engineering, Chemicals, Textile and Buildings.

So far about 800 Indian Standards have been issued by the institution. It has a well-equipped standards library and issue a quarterly publication "ISI Bulletin."

The Institution is an elected member of the Governing Council of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

MUSEUMS

There are four museum in Delhi, which afford facilities for study and research to those who may be interested in the ancient Indian culture, civilization and art.

Central Asian Antiquities Museum

The Museum is situated at the southern end of Janpath, near the crossing of Rajpath, New Delhi. It remains open to visitors, without any admission fee, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. on week days except Mondays.

The Central Antiquities Museum houses representative collection of the vast varieties of antiquarian relics recovered from Central Asia by Sir Aurel Stein in the course of his expeditions of archaeological exploration.

behalf of the Government of India during the years, 1900-1, 1906-8, 1913-16. The most Interesting and important of the find consist of wall paintings which once decorated the Buddhist shrines of Central Asia. The other relics of the ancient civilisation of Central Asia include the preserved painted stucco-figures manuscripts, silk prints, textiles, wooden documents and miscellaneous domestic objects, etc. consistuting interesting materials relating to the culture of Asia from 2nd to the 13th Century A.D. These artistic remains show that India played preponderant role in the spread of currents of ancient civilisation of the country through the progressive influence of Buddhism.

National Museum of India

The National Museum at Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, is shortly to be shifted to the new premises under construction at Janpath, near the crossing of Rajpath, New Delhi. This museum was established in August 1949. It remains open between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. on all days except Monday and gazetted holidays and the admission is free except on Saturday admission fee of 50 nP. per head is charged and the visitors are taken round the Museum by a special guide.

The Museum represents the art and archaeological finds of ancient India. Notable objects are the steatite male bust, the bronze dancing girl, heads jewellery, paintings, several stucco-figures and stone sculptures of the pre-historic time. The Indian art forms of pictorial manuscripts, textiles and metal-casting range from the third millennium B.C. down to the medieval period.

The bronze dancing girl from Mohenjodaro (Sind) and the two male torsos from Harappa (West Punjab and

indicative of development in the Indian art forms of sculpture and bronze as characteristic forms at the very outset of Indian art history. The animal figures on the Indus Valley Seals mostly of steatite are typical of natural and vigorous expression. The objects of domestic use in the asserted group displayed in the museum reflect the sophisticated and refined taste of their makers.

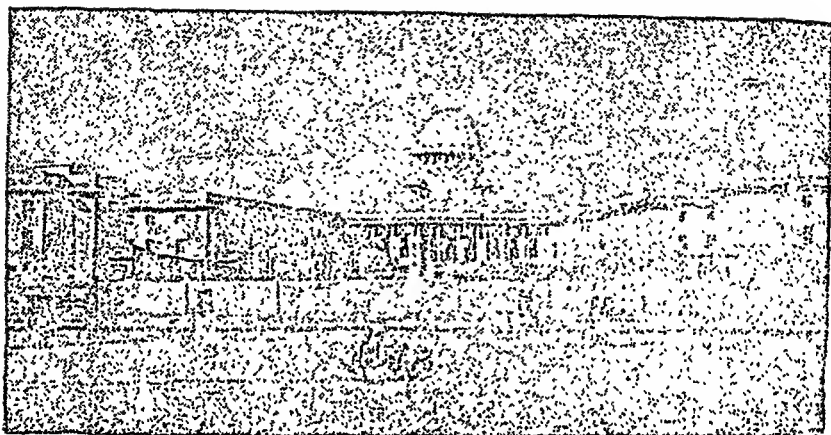
Stucco-figures belong to the Gandhara School of Art started in 1st Century B.C., while the Mathura School of Art which flourished in 50—200 A.D. is shown by the graceful female figures. The Gupta Art in 4th 6th Century introducing the golden age of the Art of India is illustrated by the life size figure of Lord Buddha. Bronze casting reached in its zenith in 600-1053 A.D. and is represented by the most striking bronzes of God Shiva in his aspect of cosmic dance. The collection of paintings are representative examples of various schools of art i.e., Pala School, Rajputana and the Mughal School.

Indian War Memorial Museum

The Museum is within the Red Fort and exhibits war trophies of different kinds gathered from different fronts. There are also war pictures, photographs, stamps, old coins, regimental badges, ammunition, etc.

Delhi Fort Museum of Archaeology

The Museum inside the Red Fort, Delhi, is devoted to the historical collection exhibiting furniture, old arms, signets, engravings, photos, carpets, manuscripts Mughal dresses, Mughal pictures, specimens of calligraphy, old documents such as Farmans and Sanads, coins relating to the Mughal Emperors, which all afford facilities for study and research.



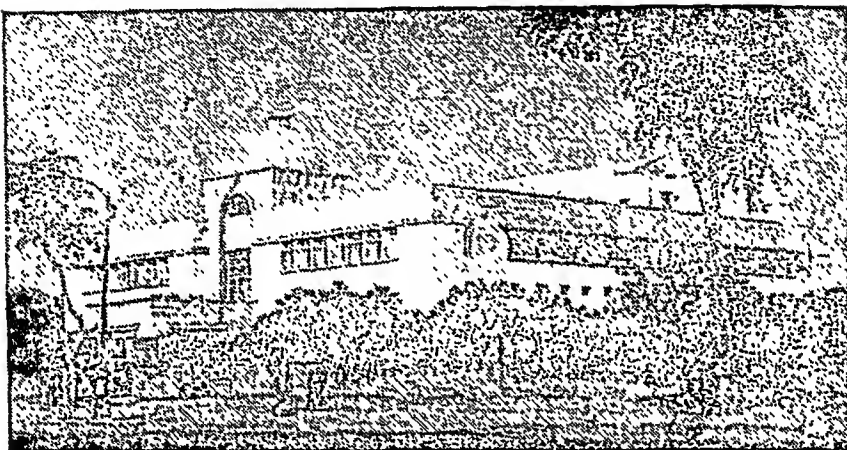
Supreme Court of India

Supreme Court of India

The magnificent edifice housing the Supreme Court of India is situated on Mathura Road, near the Hardinge Bridge, New Delhi. The contours of the building are in the shape of a gigantic pair of scales constituting as a temple of Justice and a symbol of the majesty of law. The new building of India's place of justice was formally inaugurated on 5th August, 1958 by Hon'ble Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President of India. The building is an architectural land-mark in the Capital. It was built in four years's time costing nearly Rs. 99 lakhs. Its design was combination of European art and Indian concept.

SAPRU HOUSE

This is the best hall in Asia ; is located near Mandi House on the Hardinge Road. Many social functions are held here. Children films society shows here films for the children.



Sapru House

GARDENS OF DELHI

Perhaps the most admirable of the innovation brought into India by the Emperor Babar, and developed by his successors on the throne of the Mughals was the formal garden.

Delhi, having been a Mughal Court, possesses several gardens. Six of them were important in their say, but only one is still laid out in its old style. This is the Hayat Baksh Bagh in the Red Fort, and even this is far from a perfect illustration. These six gardens in and near

Delhi are Roshanara, Begum, Hayat Baksh, Shalimar, Qudsia and Talkatora.

Roshanara Bagh

The Roshanara Bagh, now a public park, contains a large "tank" or lake and lies west of Subzimandi. It was laid in 1650 by Princess Roshanara, 19 years old daughter of Emperor Shah Jahan, She died 21 years later and was buried in the centre of her garden. Only small traces exist of the original scheme of layout.

Begum Bagh

The Begum Bagh, now known as Queen's Gardens (after Queen Victoria) is today a public park and is situated between Main Railway station and the Chandni Chowk. It was made in the same year as Roshanara Bagh by Shahjahan's eldest and favourite daughter Princess Jehanara. Its original size and shape have altered little, but its layout is now quite different.

Hayat Baksh Bagh

The Hayat Baksh Bagh ("Life Giving" Garden) sole survivor of the three which were in the Red Fort, was laid out about 1640 by Shahjahan. Half of it was restored and reconstructed in 1904-11; the other half is hidden beneath modern barracks. At its north and south are the handsome Sawan and Bhadon pavilions of white marble richly carved.

Shalimar Bagh

The Shalimar Bagh, now covered by dense private orchards and wilderness, lies north-west of Delhi, opposite the 6th milestone on the road of Ambala. It was laid about 1653, and contains the large and elegant pavilion known as the Shish Mahal (Glazed Palace), in which Aurangzeb took his seat on the throne in 1658. In early

British days, from about 1808, the garden was used as a summer retreat by the East India Company's Resident at the Mughal Court.

Qudsia Bagh

Qudsia Bagh, now a public park, is north of Kashmere Gate and opposite the Swiss Hotel and Ludlow Castle. Here stood the Palace of Qudsia Begum, wife of the Emperor Mohammad Shah (1719-48). Now there only remain a mosque, a gateway and building used as a masonic lodge ; and the garden is no longer arranged in the Mughal manner, while the river Yamuna which once lapped its eastern border has now receded.

Talkatora Bagh

Talkatora Bagh, still a park, is at the north end of Willingdon Crescent, not far from the Willingdon nursing home. The terrace at its northern end, now its most prominent feature, was primarily an embankment to retain a sheet of water (tal) in a depression shaped like a cup which collected rain from adjacent Ridge.

St. James Memorial Church

St. James memorial Church inside the Kashmere Gate is full of monuments and memorial to those who fell in the Mutiny of 1857. When lying dangerously wounded on the battle field of Vnujara Colonel James Skinner made a vow that if he should be survived, he would erect a church. This is how St. James came to be built. Colonel Skinner spent £ 10,000 upon it. Like its founder this sacred edifice has had its share of wars alarms. The original Metal bell and cross which surmounted the dome may still be seen lying in the church yard, riddled with shot fire during Mutiny.

Colonel James Skinner also built a Mohammadan Mosque and a Hindu Temple thus showing and unique

example of religious impartiality. His graves lies to the north side of church. Several members of his family are buried nearby. In the Indian army his name is perpetuated by two regiments 1st Skinner's Horse and 3rd Skinner's Horse.

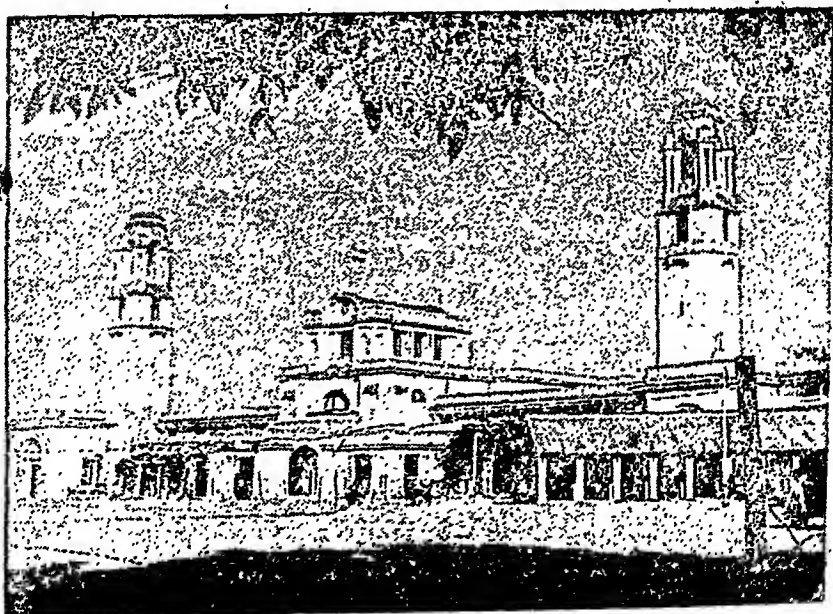
Metcalf House

It is situated at Alipore Road and was erected and occupied by Sir Theophilus Metcalf, I.C.S., Bart, Magistrate of Delhi during the siege 1857. This palace was burnt on the night of 11th May, 1857. It was seized by the mutineers and they held it with great advantage against the British besieging altered and enlarged. For some time it housed one of the Indian Legislative houses.

Old Secretariat

It is situated on Alipore Road and is one of the most pleasing building in Delhi. It was constructed in 1912

Old Secretariat



and was formerly the Secretariat of the Government of India. It remained under the occupation of the Government of India for 14 years and now are the houses of Divisional Railway office, I.R. publicity office, D.A.G.P. & T., and State Assembly.

The total expenditure on the temporary Secretariat, clerk's quarters, additions to the viceregal Lodge and on camps was about 60,00,000.

Alam's Tomb

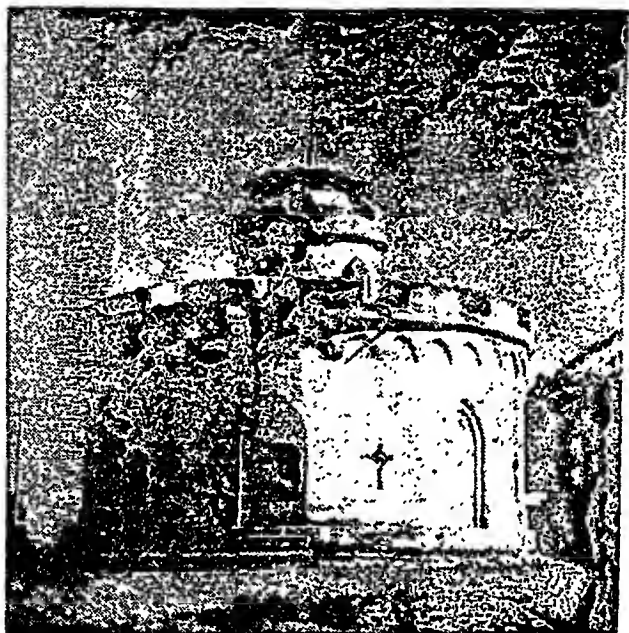
The tomb is situated in Wazirabad at a distance of two and half miles from Kashmere Gate. It was built 3 years later on the Death of Shah Alam, the successor to Alamgir (1759) had a pitiable career. He was de-throned by Ghazi-ud-Din. He returned to Delhi after 17 years and was later tortured and blinded by the Rohillas and was taken under British protection in 1803.

Coronation Memorial

To the north of the Old Secretariat stands the Coronation Durbar Memorial Pillar which was built in 1911 in honour of the visit to their Majesty King George V and Queen Mary. It was here that the announcement of the restoration of Delhi as a Capital of India instead of Calcutta was made.

Flag Staff Tower

The Flag Staff Tower, locally known as Boata is a curious circular structure. It is formed one of the principal posts on the Ridge during the siege of 1857. On the 11th May, 1857, it was crowded to suffocation with men, women and children. It was also here that the mutineers made their last stand on the 8th June before falling back



Flag Staff Tower

behind the shelter of the city walls. Near it lies the imposing Delhi University building.

Hindu Rao's House

It was the residence of a Maratha nobleman, the house was built by Mr. William Fraser, Agent to the Governor-General at Delhi, at his residence. After the number of Mr. Fraser by the Nāwab of Ferozepur it was purchased by Hindu Rao, and hence this place named after him. Now it has converted into a hospital.

Mutiny Memorial

The Mutiny Memorial is locally known as Fatehgarh. The tower was erected in 1883 in the memory of the officers and soldiers, British and Indians, of the Delhi field

forced who were killed in action or died of wounds or disease between 30th May and 20th September, 1857.

The monument consists of tapering tower of indifferent Gothic design raised on a high base of local hard stone paved with red sandstone. The base is of two stages which are 80 feet 7 inches and 64 feet 8 inches square and 11 feet 4 inches high respectively. The tower itself is octagonal in shape. It bears a marble slab having the names of those who fell during the siege. From here a magnificent panoramic view of Delhi can be obtained.

Ridge

The Ridge was the vantage ground from which the British forces played upon Delhi during the siege of 1857. It is a crest of hills 60 feet height situated at a distance about one mile from the modern Delhi. The famous Ridge is a part of the Delhi Hills which is spur of Aravali Mountains. It now attains height of more than 915 feet. Firoz Shah built here his summer palace in the fourteenth century. Here stands another Ashok Lat which was originally erected near Meerut in the third century B.C. by Maharaja Ashoka. This was brought from Meerut and set up by Firoz Shah in his place. It appears Emperor Ashoka's fourteen edicts. It appears to be composed of six pieces and has height of 32 feet 9 inches.

HOTELS

Delhi can boast of many luxurious and first class hotels, such as Ashoka Hotel, Janpath Hotel Oberoi-intercontinental, Lodi Hotel, Claridge's Hotel, Imperial Hotel, etc. Ashoka Hotel has 335 air conditioned rooms built at a cost of Rupees 30 million and has modern amenities.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Cuisine

Above all other attractions, however, Delhi the capital of India, as also, of course, the capital of India cooking. Whether you eat in the most luxurious and famed restaurant or whether you go to an unpretentious feeding place on one or other of the side streets, you will be surprised not only by the height standard of cuisine, but also by the number of local exotic dishes offered to your choice. Among the most popular of these is the "tandoori" chicken, and, on any given evening, you can walk into some of the better known restaurants and see an international crowd—European, American, Far Eastern, Indian—regaling themselves on the choicest examples of Indian culinary art.

Transport

Getting about can be done in various ways. On foot is, of course, the best way of getting to know a place, but Delhi is a place of great distance and going by bus may be resorted to if you have time to spare. There is a network of bus-routes playing all over Old and New Delhi. Bus stops carry the number of the bus-lines passing and also the bus timings.

A quicker mode of transport, however, is by taxi. Taxi-stands are on all the main streets and most intersections. The total for run is shown on the taxi meter and no tip is expected.

Besides this, cars are available for hire at a daily rate from travel and excursion agencies and are a great convenience when a group of friends wish to go sightseeing on their own.

Culture Pageants

Delhi can boast of a very crowded cultural life through the year. Winter is the season for the great Music and Drama Festivals. During these celebrations you can see exotic and varied dances and dramas from the different States of India. Art exhibitions and recitals of one sort or another are a regular feature of life in the capital, while

the Republic Day Festival held during the last week of January offers an unrivalled feast of colorful pageantry and splendour.

What to Buy

Whilst out shopping, we feel obliged to warn you that you should keep an eye on your purse and bank account. The beautiful handicrafts of Delhi are a sore temptation indeed to come home with empty pockets. In Old Delhi is Chandni Chowk—the Moonlight Avenue—a street full of historical interest, and once well-known as the richest bazaar in the world. To this day, the most skilled of craftsmen play their trade there. These are the Jewellers whose thin hammer strokes have produced exquisite works of art in gold, silver and particularly in jade. Of much renown are the artists, whose delicate miniatures and paintings on ivory are much sought after in the curio shops. No less delicate and artistic is the work of the embroiderers who weave magic out of threads of gold and silver and have made their embroidery famous throughout the country for its tantalizing beauty.

The shopping centre in New Delhi is in Connaught Circus. Here are available anything from pin to motor cars, to fruits and vegetables, in cool hours of the evening it is gay with life and colour with the hundreds of people who go there to see and be seen.

CLUBS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone</i>
Chelmsford	Rassina Road	47069
Defence Service	National Stadium	45669
Delhi Flying Club	Safdarjang Aerodrome	611885
		611275
Delhi Gimkhana	Safdarjang Road	618011
		618012
Golf Club	Wellesley Road	618860
National Sports Club	Mathura Road	44223
Roshanara	Roshanara Road	223584
Y.M.C.A.,	Jai Singh Road	47731
Y.W.C.A.,	48, Janpath	47732

HOTELS

Agra Hotel	16, Daryaganj, Delhi	274606
Airlines Hotel	Opposite N. Delhi Rly. Stn.	45861
Ambassador Hotel	Sujan Singh Park, N. Delhi	619461
Ashoka Hotel	Diplomatic Enclave, N. Delhi	70391
Broadway Hotel	Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi	273821
Goand Hotel	Civil Lines, Delhi	223409
Claridge Hotel	12, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi	619411
Hotel Jannath	Janpath, New Delhi	46881
Hotel Flora	Daryaganj, Delhi	273634
Imperial Hotel	Janpath, New Delhi	46871
Maidens Hotel	Civil Lines, Delhi	221591
Marina Hotel	Connaught Circus, N. Delhi	42201
Nirula's Hotel	L. blok, C. Circus	44305
Swiss Hotel	Alipur Road, Delhi	221511

RESTAURANTS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone</i>	<i>Known for</i>
Alps	Janpath	4083	Continental & Chinese Cuisine.
Annapurana Cafe	Janpath	46308	Indian Tea & Vegetarian dishes.
Gaylord	Regal bldgs.	45717	High class continental & Chinese Cuisine.
Kwality	Regal bldgs.	48988	Indian Cuisine, Ice Creams.
Khyber	Kashmere Gate	220877	Chicken Tandoori.
Moti Mahal {Palace	Daryaganj, Delhi	273661	Chicken Tandoori
{Heights	Connaught Place	43177	High Class Continental Cuisine.
Volga	Connaught place	48330	High Class Continental, Chinese & Indian Cuisine.
Wengers	Connaught Place	46096	Evening Tea.
York	K. Block, Con-Circus.	41551	Chicken Tandoori.

EMBASSIES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone</i>
Afghanistan	24, Ratendone Road	611161
Argentina	137A, J. Bagh	617883
Belgium	7, G. Links	613667
Brazil	8, Aurangzeb Road	617662
Burma	3/50 F, Ch. Path	75821
Cambodia	25, Golf Links	619055
Chile	51 G. Links	612304
China	Jind H., Lytton Road.	44343, 42960
Czechoslovakia	45, Sunder Nagar	618311
Denmark	6, G. Links	618354
Ethiopia	2, Prithviraj Road	611811, 611712
France	2, Aurangzeb Road	618021
Germany	6/50 G. Shanti Path C. Puri	74361
Indonesia	50 A, Diplomatic Luclave	74401
Iran	1, Hailey Lane	45485, 40482
Iraq	21, Prithviraj Road	611088
Italy	7, Jor Bag	618311
Japan	50-G, Diplomatic Enclave	74271
Mexico	136, G. Links Barakhamba Road	618644, 47568, 48684
Nepal	Barakhamba Road	47568, 41684
Netherlands	4, Ratenderdone Road	618171
Norway	Kantilya Marg	75982, 75703
Philippines	Thaper Bldgs., Janpath	45864
Poland	22, Golf Links Area	618321, 619041
Saudi Arabia	6, Harginge Avenue	40500, 42207
Sweden	Nyaya Marg, Ch. Puri	74261
Turkey	27, Jor Bagh, 611497	611921, 611497
United Arab Republic	26, Jor Bagh	611101
U.S.A.	Shanti Path	70351
U.S.S.R.	Shanti Path, Ch. Puri	75875
Yugoslavia	13, Sunder Nagar	619198
Australia	37/48, Nyaya Marg, Ch. Puri	35262
Bulgaria	198, Golf Links	618536
Finland	45-A, Prithvi Raj Road	611054
Hungary	10/11, Pusa Road	651011

Rumania	48, Golf Link Road	19086
Switzerland	Nyaya Marg, Ch. Puri	74425
Vietnam	62, G. Links	619200

HIGH COMMISSIONS

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone</i>
Australia	9/48 Sardar Patel Rd. Ch. Puri	25202
Canada	4, Aurangzeb Road	618143
Ceylon	224, Jor Bagh	611227
Pakistan	Sher Shah Road Mess	618148
United Kingdom	Ch. Puri	70378

INFORMATION CENTRES

Govt. of India Tourist Information Office	88, Janpath, New Delhi-I.	42742 47057
Information Centre, Press Information Bureau	Tropical Bldgs., C. Circus	46397
Unitate State Information Service	Bhawal Pore House, Sikandra Road	43041
British Information Service	Indra Palace, C. Circus New Delhi	40714

TRAVEL & EXCURSION AGENTS

Ambassador Travels	Ambassador Hotel	45121
American Empress	Hamilton Bldgs., C. Place	40398
Cox and Kings	14, Indra Palace	48238
Globe Trevel	11-H, Connaught Circus	42968
India Trevel Service	2, Seindia House	
Iyer & Son	F-Block, C. Palace	42081
Jeena & Co.	6, Indra Place	46326
Mercury Travels	Imperial Hotel	44452
Orient Express	70, Janpath	48156
Saha & Rai Travels	9-A, Connaught Circus	42620
Trade Wings	60, Janpath	43449

AIRLINES

Air India International	9-A, Connaught Place	48395 42106
Air France	Seindia House	43101
B.O.A.C.	Speedibird House, C. Circus	43978

<i>Name</i>	<i>Address</i>	<i>Phone:</i>
India Airlines Corporation	Malhotra Buildings, Connaught Place	43071 4612
K.I.M.	6-A, Connaught Place	44142
P.A.A.	Hotel Imperial	48172
Pakistan International	Metro Hotel Janpath	42546
S.A.S.	Hotel Imperial	40628
T.W.A.	Philips Bldg., C. Place	42626

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES

All India Fine Arts & Crafts Society	Old Mill Road
General Asian Antiquities Museum	Janpath
National Museum of India	Maulana Azad Road
Gallery of Modern Art	Jaipur House, India Gate
Handicrafts Museum	Regal Buildings.

SEASONS

Delhi has three season. Summer : April to June :
Rainy season : (Monsoon Months) July to September ;
Winter : October to March.

Winter season provides good Tourist weather conditions. The day are sunny. But there is a very sharp drop in temperature in the evenings which should be guarded against.

CLOTHING

Type of clothing required is light tropical or cotton for Summer.

Warm woolen clothing in winter.

LANGUAGE

Languages commonly spoken in Delhi are Hindi and Urdu. Use of Punjabi is on the increase. English is widely understood and the Tourist conversant with this language should experience no difficulty. Attendants at all good business houses and shops, managers and stewards at all good restaurants and hotels, and the guides and the taxi drivers have usually a good working knowledge of English.

LOCAL TRANSPORT

(i) Delhi Transport Service ; Bus services available to all important places in the city. Bus fares are normal, the minimum being 10 nP. and maximum 50 nP. varying according to distance.

(ii) Taxis, tourist cars, station wagons, motor cycle rickshaws and tongas.

POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES

New Delhi

	<i>Phone</i>
1. General Telegraph Office, Eastern Court, Janpath, New Delhi	... 47721
2. Connaught Place Posts & Telegraphs Office, Connaught Place, New Delhi	... 47429
3. Eastern Court Post Office, Janpath New Delhi	... 47430
4. General Post Office (Gole Post Office) Alexandra Place, New Delhi	... 40733

Delhi

1. General Post & Telegraph Office, G.P.O. Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.	... 224369
2. Maiden's Hotel Post & Telegraph Office, Maiden's Hotel, Delhi	... 223475
Police	... 100
Fire	... 101
Ambulance	... 102
Railways—	
Delhi Main	... 266011
New Delhi	... 43165

PROHIBITION

Partial prohibition is in force in Delhi. Liquor is not served in public places including restaurants and public rooms of hotels. No permit is necessary for serving liquor in private homes, residential rooms in hotels and in clubs (to members only).

Tuesday, Friday and certain national holiday are observed as dry days when no liquor is served and liquor shops are also closed.

CINEMA HOUSES

Amba	Subzi Mandi	221196
Camp	Anand Parbat	51142
Delite	Asaf Ali Road	262903
Eros	Jang Pura Extension	74642
Excelsiour	Hauz Qazi	261648
Filmistan	Model Basti	220222
Golcha	Darya Ganj	272211
Imperial Talkies	Pahar Ganj	44053
Jagat	Jama Masjid	262781
Jublee	Fountain	265593
Khanna Talkies	Pahar Ganj	40669
Kumar	Chandni Chowk	262710
Liberty	Rohtak Road	52998
Lazmi Palace	Gandhi Nagar	212526
Majestic	Chandni Chowk	265051
Minerva	Kashmere Gate	225225
Moti	Chandni Chowk	265632
Nat Raj	Moti Nagar	
Naaz	Jhande Walan	54643
New Amar	Ajmeri Gate	264155
Novelty	Near Station	223852
Odean	Connought Place	48244
Palace	Roshanara Road	225522
Palam	Delhi Cantt.	391440
Plaza	Connought Place	47262
Race Course		617627
Regal	Connought Place	47025
Ritz	Kashmere Gate	235354
Rivoli	Irwin Road	47227
Shalimar	Machana Road	76162
Shiela	D.B. Gupta Road	265457
Stadium		45221
Sundarshan	Gautam Nagar	
West End	Bara Tooti	226525

Libraries

Delhi Public Library, Opp. Rly. Station, Delhi.

Harding Library, Gandhi Grounds, Fountain, Delhi.

D.T.U. Bus.routes for places of Interest**OF****DELHI**

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Places of Interest</i>	<i>No. of D.T.U. Bus.routes</i>
1.	Birla Temple (Reading Road)	... 4, 4A, 6, 5A, 15A, 24, 67, 37.
2.	Central Secretariats (Near Parliament House)	3, 5, 6, 5A, 7, 7A, 8, 9, 9A, 9B, 13, 14A.
3.	Chandni Chowk (Fountain)	... 1A, 2, 11, 13, 13A, 16 16A, 16B, 19, 20, 24, 25.
4.	Connaught Circus (New Delhi)	... 2, 3, 4, 4A, 5, 6, 5A, 8, 9, 9A, 9B, 14, 14A, 15A, 171 21, 22, 24, 26, 26A, 28, 30.
5.	Darya Ganj (Faiz Bazar)	... 4, 4A, 9, 9A, 9B, 12, 14, 15A, 17, 18, 18, 21, 28, 29.
6.	Exhibition Grounds	... 5, 18, 24, 22.
7.	Hauz Khas	... 17, 20A, 27, 28, 29.
8.	Humayun's Tomb	... 5, 18, 14, 29.
9.	India Gate	... 6, 6A, 12, 13, 24, 26, 28.
10.	Jama Masjid	... See under Ced Fort,
11.	Jantar Mantar	... 6A, 9, 9A, 9B, 14A, 30.
12.	Kashmere Gate	... 1A, 3, 4, 4A, 8, 2A, 9B, 12, 16A, 16, 16A, 16B, 21, 23, 25.
13.	Okhla	... 18, 24 (on sunday).
14.	Old Fort	... 5, 18, -5, 29.
14.	Qutab Minar	... 17, 17, (on sundays 12, 37, 47).
16.	Railway Stations Delhi Jn. New Delhi	... 2, 3, 13, 13A, 14, 16, 17, 18, 23, 25, 28, 20. ... 3, 5, 8, 13, 22, 26A
17.	Red Fort	... 4, 4A, 9, 9A, 9B, 12, 14, 15A, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28, 29.
18.	Raj Ghat (O/s Delhi Gate)	... 4, 4A, 9, 12, 14, 14A, 17, 18, 10, 21, 28, 29.
19.	Safdarjang's Tomb	... 12, 17, 26A, 27, 27A, 27B, 28, 30.

